# The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,477—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1882.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILING to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Friday |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — VENETIA | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 6th Oct. |
| L. GANGES | 4194 | 750 | W. B. Andrews | 13th ,, |
| — MALWA | 2939 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 20th ,, |
| L. PEKIN | 3900 | 600 | A. Symons | 27th ,, |
| — POONAH | 3130 | 550 | J. Orman | 3rd Nov. |
| L. BOKHARA | 2932 | 500 | H. Weighell | 10th ,, |
| — SURAT | 3142 | 530 | A.W. Adamson | 17th ,, |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under; THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi, both ways. | Via Brindisi, one way. | Via London, both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class .. Rs. | 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class. Rs. | 600 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS— | | | |
| First Class .. Rs. | 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class. Rs. | 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOMBARDY | 2726 | 500 | W. E. Breese | 6th Oct. |
| BRINDISI | 3342 | 550 | G. Lee | 20th ,, |
| SUTLEJ | 4194 | 750 | A. H. Johnson | 3rd Nov. |
| MIRZAPORE | 3387 | 600 | C. G. Perrins | 17th ,, |

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | 600 | 375 |
| To Colombo and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Madras and back (available for two months) | 210 | 105 |
| To Calcutta and back do. | 330 | 165 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months) | 450 | 225 |
| To Hongkong and back (available for three months) | 630 | 390 |
| To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months) | 810 | 465 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| To all Ports of Italy. | | To Marseilles. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I Class .. Rs. 500 | Including | I Class .. Rs. 350 | Including |
| II do..... 340 | wines. | II do. .... 350 | wines. |
| III do..... 150 | With food. | III do. .... 155 | With food. |

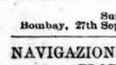
Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.
The following or other Mail Steamers will leave Bombay :—
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.
Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Genoa, | I Class | Calais Route. | R 95 | Brighton Route R 10 |
| ,, | ..II do. | do. | .. 70 | do. .. 55 |
| From Naples, | I do. | do. | .. 145 | do. .. 130 |
| ,, | ..II do. | do. | .. 105 | do. .. 95 |

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

### FRENCH LINE. CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.



THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 6th November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built especially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only.

These steamers make the run to Marseilles in 20 days.

Rate to Paris and back.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS | F. Eggert | 2,304 | 450 | 8th Oct. |
| ORION | G. Mahorcich | 3,500 | 550 | 8th Nov. |
| PANDORA (new) | G. Sturli | 3,800 | 550 | 8th Dec. |
| BERENICE (new) | P. Crilovich | 3,500 | 550 | 8th Jan. |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | 375 | 295 | 143 |
| To Port Said | 225 | 255 | 131 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 122 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 |

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### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE (new) | P. Crilovich | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Nov. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

| S. S. | Captain | Tons. | H. P. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MERTON HALL | J. Verrill | 4,100 | 500 | To follow. |
| WERNETH HALL | O. Lloyd | 4,000 | 500 | do. |
| WISTOW HALL | T. Collin | 2,700 | 400 | do. |

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.
The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

### TO BE LET.

A LARGE commodious BUNGALOW situated at Harkness-road, on Malabar Hill, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
An elegant Brougham Landaulette.
An elegant circular-fronted light, roomy Brougham.
An elegant square-fronted light, roomy Brougham.
A fashionable Victoria Phaeton.
The above carriages are built at the Royal Carriage Gallery in London.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th October, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th October, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Mnareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, on 8th October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. SIMLA, 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th October.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October, 1882. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES
In SILVER JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NOVELTIES
In CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Small size Tins | Rs. 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Double-size Tins | ,, 1 0 | 1 2 |

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

### REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen Qts. | Cash Rs. | 5-12 |
| Do. Imperial Pints | ,, | 5-0 |
| Do. Pints | ,, | 3-12 |

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER,
First introduced into India by TREACHER & CO. (Limited), and prepared at their MANUFACTORIES,
BYCULLA AND POONA,
is supplied largely to the P. and O. Steamers, Clubs, Messes and Co-operative Stores throughout India.
The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.
Per dozen, cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld).

*FOR SALE.*
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE IN O VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,
BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.
MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS, FAREWELL PERFORMANCES, LAST NIGHTS, FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
WASH NORTON'S
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.
NOVELTY SUCCEEDS NOVELTY.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7.
BENEFIT OF
MRS. WASH NORTON,
Under the patronage of the Ladies of Bombay.
On which occasion several well-known Amateurs will appear in F. C. BURNAND, Esq., celebrated Comic Burlesque.
VILLKINS AND HIS DINAH.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY.
General admission to all parts of the house, Re. 1.
Children 8 as. Evening performance commence at 9 p.m.
Reserve Seats now on sale at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PHIL. H. KIRBY, Agent.

MR. H. S. READ has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firm.
BRUEL & Co.
Bombay, 1st October, 1882.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. SHEIKH, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners, s.s. Sheikh.
Bombay, 4th October, 1882.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that the undersigned did, on the 4th instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 156th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th Oct., 1882.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
THROUGH COMMUNICATION RESTORED.
PASSENGERS, HORSES, CATTLE, PARCELS, GOODS and TRAFFIC of every description is now being BOOKED between all stations.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 4th October, 1882. Traffic Manager.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited
NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 3rd October, when a FIFTH CALL of RUPEES FIFTY PER SHARE was MADE PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 16th October, 1882.
By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 4th October, 1882.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 1 p.m. of the 9th October, 1882, for the SUPPLY of (5,940) Five Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty yards of TURKEY RED CLOTH, sample of which can be seen and the conditions of the supply ascertained on application at the Stationery Office.
2. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
H. E. JACOMB,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay Stationery Office, 3rd October, 1882.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the following works :—
1. IMPROVING the TANK near the Government House at Parel.
2. CONSTRUCTING a BUILDING for a branch Telegraph office at Mandvi.
3. Executing BY PETTY CONTRACTS the work of the East Wing of the Cathedral High School.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before the 10th of October, 1882.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A. M. I. C. E.
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 5th October, 1882.

NOW READY,
LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1883
OF
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
AT
COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.
ENGLISH SONGS.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whispered Words | Ch. E. Tinney | 4 | 0 |
| In the Heart of London Town | Ciro Pinsuti | 4 | 0 |
| Uncle | A. J. Caldicott | 4 | 0 |
| A Cat, a Pigeon, a Duck, and a Dog | Ch. Vincent | 4 | 0 |
| Looking for Ferns | A. J. Caldicott | 4 | 0 |

ITALIAN VOCAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ritornello | G. Rajola | 2 | 0 |
| Le lo Potessi | F. Tedaldi | 2 | 6 |
| Riquiem e Kyrie | G. Andreoli | 7 | 0 |
| Rimprovero | S. Noli | 2 | 0 |
| Freddo Cor | C. Chiappani | 3 | 6 |

PIANOFORTE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carina | G. Lange | 2 | 0 |
| La Belle Egyptian | E. Lombardo | 5 | 0 |
| Danza Mistica | U. Giannelli | 2 | 0 |
| Scherzo | L. Dahmen | 4 | 0 |

DANCE MUSIC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| La Trigam Waltz | P. Fiocca | 6 | 6 |
| La Source ,, | Waldteufel | 4 | 0 |
| Braila Polka | S. N. Clado | 2 | 0 |
| La Famia D'Sara Galop. | A. Ottolenghi | 2 | 0 |
| Le Rapide ,, | A. Soller | 4 | 0 |

Catalogue free by Post.
Prices quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash, with order.
SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM,
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.
FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT,
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.
*JUST RECEIVED*
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.
THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

| | |
|---|---|
| JOCKEY CLUB, | OPOPONAX, |
| WHITE ROSE, | JASMIN, |
| FORGET-ME-NOT, | KISS-ME-QUICK, |
| YLANG YLANG. | FRANGIPANI. |

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.
SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

| Cash. per dozen Quarts. Rs. as. | IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES | Cash. per doz. Pints. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| 42 0... | Still... ... HOCK ... ...Johannisberg | ... 23 0 |
| | The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste. | |
| 33 0... | Still... ... HOCK ... ...Liebfraumilch | ... 17 8 |
| | A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour. | |
| 27 0... | Still... ... HOCK ... ...Nierstein | ... 14 8 |
| | Very soft and good bouquet. | |
| 23 0... | Still... ... HOCK ... ...Hochheimer | ... 12 8 |
| | A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine. | |
| 23 0... | Still... ... HOCK ... ...Steinwein | ... ... |
| | Of great fragrance, pure and natural. | |
| 20 0... | Still... ... HOCK ... ... Geisenheim | ... 11 0 |
| | Good flavour and body, can be well recommended. | |
| 17 0... | Still... ... HOCK ... ... Laubenheim | ... 9 8 |
| | A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use. | |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SILK ELASTIC GOODS.
Just received a supply of the above comprising—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Abdominal Belts. | Gent's Riding Belts. |
| Elastic Stockings. | Elastic Socks. |
| Elastic Leggings. | Elastic Knee-caps. |

Children's Umbillical Bandages.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.
THE LARGEST STOCK of INSTRUMENTS in India to select from.
THE GENUINE SCHIEDMAYER
OF
STUTTGART SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SLEEPING SUITS.
Made from all the New and Unshrinkable Materials.
Patterns and prices forwarded on application to
ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TABLE-LINEN.
BEST IRISH MANUFACTURES.

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Double Damask, 90 inches wide any length cut, most useful for Messes, Banquets, &c., neat centres with handsome borders per yard | 7 0 / 8 0 | Table Napkins to match cloths, in several qualities— 2½ by 2½, per doz. at Rs. 10 and | 12 8 |
| | | 2½ by 2½, do. at Rs. 13-0, 16-0 and | 20 0 |
| | | D'Oyleys Fringed each | 9 0 |

TOWELS FOR BATH AND GENERAL USE.

| | Doz. Rs. a. | | Doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine White Honeycomb, strong and durable | 16 0 | White Cotton Turkish Bath Towels | 20 0 |
| Extra Large | 15 0 | Extra Large | 30 0 |
| White Linen Damask | 10 0 | White Cotton Turkish Bath Blankets each | 6 0 |
| White Huckaback, fine, thin and very soft | 24 0 | Brown Linen Turkish Bath Towels | 20 0 |
| | | Extra Large | 30 0 |

CASH'S PATENT ROUGH TOWELS, each Rs. 3-4.
DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-money.

13, Rampart Row. HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. Opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

NEW ARRIVAL.
WINES, SPIRIT, LIQUEUR, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Absinthe. | Hock Sparkling |
| Australian Wines. | Still. |
| Basket of Liqueurs. | Holland Gin. |
| Benedictine. | Hungarian Wines. |
| Burgundies Still. | Invalid Port. |
| Burgundies Sparkling. | Madeira. |
| Chartreuse. | Marsalla. |
| Chablis. | Mosselle. |
| Champagne. | Orrange Bitter. |
| Claret. | ,, Champagne. |
| Curacao. | Rum. |
| Ginger Cordial. | Sherries. |
| Ginger Brandy. | Unsweetened Gin. |
| | Whiskey. |

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

PIANOFORTE FOR HIRE,
From Rs. 15 per month.
PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE IN THE MOFUSSIL,
From Rs. 20 per month.
FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.
TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.
Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.
CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.
MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.
PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.
PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., FREE BY POST.
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the INDIAN FIELD FORCE POST OFFICE has been CLOSED, as the troops composing the Field Force are now on their return to India.
2. Letters and other articles directed to the Indian Field Force, Egypt, and posted since the despatch of the last Homeward Mail on the 29th September will not be forwarded, but delivered on the arrival of the troops in India.
A. W. FANSHAWE,
Postmaster General.
Bombay, Postmater General's Office, dated 4th October, 1882.

JUST ARRIVED.

MELLIN'S INFANT FOODS,
Per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.
NEAVE'S, RIDGE'S OR HARD'S INFANT FOOD,
Per tin As. 10.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT.
KEPLER'S MALT WITH CODLIVER OIL,
Per bottle Re 1-10.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES;
CITRATE OF IRON AND QUININE;
CODLIVER OIL WITH PHOSPHORUS;
Any of the above in large bottles each Rs 3.
MALTINE AND PREPARATIONS,
Per bottle Re. 1-12.
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK
Per tin As. 7.
ROBINSON'S GROATS,
Per tin As. 10.
&c. &c. &c.
B. S. MADON & Co.
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VIN-VITÆ.
OR
SPARKLING TONIC BEVERAGE.
(NON-ALCOHOLIC.)
PURE, WHOLESOME AND EXHILARATING.
COMPOSED chiefly of Hypophosphites which are Restorative to the Brain and Nerves. The Preparation is made quite natural, together with harmless invigorating qualities, possessing none of the Perilous Properties that are inherent to all spirituous Wines and Liquors. It forms a most refreshing drink during the thirsty days of summer and a delicious beverage for all times and ages.
Prepared only by
B. S. MADON & CO.
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FELTOE & SON'S.
"SPECIALITE" PORTWINE.
"SPECIALITE" SHERRY.
"SPECIALITE" BRANDY, AL
No other Brand would surpass the above as Wines for Invalids.
A Trial Order is solicited by the Agents.
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE Largest Depôt in India, SEWING MACHINES of every description and for all purposes from all the leading English and Continental manufacturers. Send for Price Lists. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES for Family use and all cloth and leather manufactures are awarded the highest diplomas, gold medals, and silver cups in all the great exhibitions of the world. Wanted agents all throughout India.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, Royal James Macabe double fly gold WATCH, new or almost so. Apply immediately to "B.," care of this office.

BAROUCHE FOR SALE, lately thoroughly repaired. Apply to C. P. WHITCOMBE, B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops, Parel.

THE person who has LOST a white DOG with dark coloured ears, may hear of the same by applying to "J. A. C.," Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE, a young, handsome high-caste Bay Arab HORSE, goes in saddle and harness. Apply to Ghosia, Mitha & Co., Breach Candy-road.

WANTED, a GUZERATI SUB-EDITOR who also can manage a Printing Office. Apply immediately at the *Kaiser-i-Hind Press*, Apollo-street, Fort.

TO LET, unfurnished, one floor of a large house at Cumballa Hill, Gas and Water, good stabling. Apply to S. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 24, Church-gate-street.

B. PHILLIPS and CO.'S Phosphated Iron Beverage—PHOSPHO, still maintains its reputation as the BEST of the non-alcoholic drinks. At their Pharmacy, 17, Church-gate-street.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK.—Comfortable PHAETONS and TONGAS can be had from FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

ONE second-hand S. B. Express Sporting Henry-Martini RIFLE in leather case, complete. Regulation bore, cost £20, price Rs. 150. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone-circle.

SERVICE OF SONG (ELIJAH—A Bible story with sacred songs)—in the M. E. Church, Grant-road, on MONDAY, 9th October, 8 p.m. (Local time); admission free, but a collection will be made in aid of the Church funds.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETONS and TONGAS can be had for Mahabieshwar, Sattara, &c., &c., at very moderate rates from PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Proprietor of stage carriages, Main-street, Poona.

JUST ARRIVED, a small consignment of LORD'S SAFES.—KIDDLE BROTHERS, 28, Meadow-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, the most popular, is now open to visitors. Supplies the very best Ponies on order.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3 Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Rob Cooke and all the best players, can only be b JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED at Noor Mahom Meadow-street. Fancy Tweeds, Angol Scotch Tweeds, Bathing Drawers, Blanke

TO LET, in Middle Co CASTLE, from 1st February n wanjee Muncherjee, 20, Middle Co

MACLEAN'S GUIDE BOMBAY DIRECTO with postage, Rs. 3-4. To Office.

THE Invested F Office amount pounds Sterling an annum.

BARTON A GENES &c. A TONIC WATER, or season. Prices moder

JUST RECEI well-known bra Messrs. PACKHAM cited, Eduljee B. La and Pydhoni, No. 22 Re. 3½ per doz.; Sparkl and specialite Seltzer

FOR SALE, A LATIVE ACTS Customs Tariff Act, I The Bombay Salt Act, Indian Port Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Steam Vessel Survey Port Trust Act. Price, Re at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

PEARSE'S REST street, HOT JOINTS each. Fresh bill of fare da

## NOTICES.

ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh batch of ARAB HORSES arrived by the s. s. PACHUMBA, consisting of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, HACKS, &c., at Bhendybazar Commission Stable, No. 142, of ABDOOL RUZAK DOOBECHEL.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per share, being at the rate of Twenty-four per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 2nd October, 1882, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 23rd September, on production of the share certificates.
By order of the Board,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, Sept. 30, 1882.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES and LABOUR for the several Factories of the Company during the coming Cotton season. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together. Tenders will not be received after the 14th October, 1882. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON, Chief Agent.
Bombay, 28th September, 1882.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the 1st Section, 13 miles in length, of the ROAD from Bhiwandy to Wada in the Tanna Collectorate.
Plans and printed conditions of contract may be seen, and copies of specification and forms of Tender obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer Northern Konkan Division at Tanna on payment of Rs. 5.
Tenders, which must be on the prescribed form, must reach the Executive Engineer before 12 o'clock on 10th October, 1882, after which no tenders will be received.
F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.
Tanna, 23rd September, 1882.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Limited.
BONUS AND DIVIDEND TO 1881.
BONUS WARRANTS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO *POLICY-HOLDERS* UNDER CURRENT AND LAPSED POLICIES, THE LATTER RECEIVING ON THE POSITIVE NOTES EXTANT. The Bonus on each Assurance amounts to Rs. 5-8 for Rs. 1,000 for each year in force. Dividend Warrants at 6 per cent. per annum are also ready for issue to *Indian Shareholders*.
All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A. B. ANTRAM, Esquire, Manager in India, 101, Clive-street, Calcutta.
PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1882. Agents.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE RESIDENT in the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room of the

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 4.

MONDAY'S public telegrams from London were delivered this morning and yesterday's messages late this afternoon. In their general tone there is nothing to encourage increased activity in business here. On the contrary, dull and declining seems to be about the stereotyped thing for all articles of export from this port, and it is almost a matter of surprise that such a continuous decline should be maintained without symptom of reaction. Wheat yesterday was certainly said to be in more demand, but from all we can learn private messages scarcely bear this out, and so far as Cotton is concerned it seems difficult to see where the fall is likely to stop. Both here and at home dealers interested in the article seem impressed with the view that much lower than even present arrival prices must eventually be established, and the question apparently is, not whether sales can be effected at any named price, but who shall be the first to sell at any rate.

This state of things can only be kept up for a certain length of time. Large as the crops of the world undoubtedly are in most kinds of produce in which Bombay is more immediately interested, there must be a point at which buyers will be bound to come in, and it is very questionable whether we have not already got very near that level. Wheat, no doubt, is an article which is open to competition from numerous sources, and it may be that other countries which are nearer the ultimate selling point may beat India out of the field; but Cotton is on quite another footing, and people who are selling now at ¼d per lb. under ready quotations in Liverpool may hereafter find some difficulty in covering to a profit. Neither here nor in America are the crops beyond all danger, and situated as we now are with a very moderate immediate supply, any turn at all in an upward direction would probably be very rapid. We do not put forth an advance as by any means a certainty, but only wish to point out that sellers who are forcing business in Liverpool and on the Continent at something like Rs. 10 per candy under current prices here are accepting a risk which more than compensates for the probable chance of an ultimate profit.

EXCHANGE has been rather irregular during the day. There have been buyers of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 8 7-32d. ready and up to January at 1s. 8 9-32d., but on the other hand there have been equally free sellers of Bank Paper at about 1s. 7 31-32d. for November-December telegraphic and 1s. 8d. demand. A fair extent of business has been done considering the state of both imports and exports, and it is evident that opinions are pretty well divided as to the probable future course of the market. On the trade of the country alone, as we have for some months pointed out, the level of the rupee ought to be a long way under 1s. 8d., but the action of Government is so uncertain that few people are inclined to commit themselves to any definite course of action beyond covering their actual requirements. Bar Silver in London is now quoted by Reuter at 51⅞d. per oz., and if the price recedes materially from this point, the metal will continue to be the accepted means of remittance to this side *versus* Council draft. Government, however, seem so determined on maintaining their limit of 1s. 8d. through thick and thin, that it is difficult to say what outside temporary means of finance they may not resort to, to cover their home requirements. The result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London will advance as slightly in our position to form an estimate of the future but only slightly, as the squeeze will not come on for probably another month. In the meantime, people who trade on present appearances are quite as likely to be sold one way as the other. Quotations for ready bills are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | ..... | 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | ..... | 1s. 7¾d. ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | ..... | 1s. 8d. ,, |
| Crediting, 3 ,, ,, | ..... | 1s. 8 7-32d. ,, |
| Documents 3 ,, ,, | ..... | 1s. 8¼d. ,, |
| Francs, 3 ,, ,, | ..... | 2 13⅞ ,, |

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ¼ premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak and tending weaker. For Fours the quotation has receded to Rs. 99¾ and for Fours and a half the acceptance is Rs. 104. [illegible] have been [illegible] Banks are unaltered. [illegible] the past three days decline of Rs. 50 in Akbar[illegible] Albert, of Kurrachee, are Rs. 85, Egy[illegible] Rs. 75, and New Indian Ra[illegible] quoting, and Wearing Mill shares [illegible] higher. Cotton Mill shares are [illegible] Broach, February-March; and Rs. 138 for Good Bengal, November-December delivery, but all these figures are a long way above currencies on the other side.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain practically unaltered.

In FREIGHTS the depression, if anything, is becoming more marked. At 20s. for Wheat and 22s. 6d. for Measurement there seems every prospect of another steamer taking the Liverpool berth, and for out side ports there seems nothing at all offering, although a report is current that the s. s. Topaz has been fixed for Havre at 27s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS are very fairly steady with a moderate business passing, but all the same; prices, so far from improving have, if anything, a weaker tendency.

COALS are firm, and buyers finding they are unable to get in at the low rates they previously held for, are now offering an advance of As. 4 to As. 8 per ton. Even at that, however, they are only able to pick up small lots on re-sale, as first importers cannot replace at current figures.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

#### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 7p. ct. | 7725 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 870 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 4 do. | 675 nl. |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 3 do. | 152 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 250 | 12½ | 2 do. | 98 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frere Land | 7,500 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 8* |
| Mazagon Land, &c. | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 24 |
| New Colaba Co. | 4,000 | 3,020 | 2,925 | Rs. 30 | 810xd |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 13 | 250 |

* For distribution.

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible]way Co[illegible] | | | | | |
| [illegible] Stock | .. | £20 | 218-3-0 | 5 p. ct | 325 |
| [illegible]0 shares. | .. | £20 | 130-14-6 | do | 26 |
| | .. | £20 | 65-7-3 | do | 72 |
| | .. | £20 | 21-13-1 | do | 32 |
| [illegible] | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,040 |
| | .. | £18 | 196-5-15 | do | 205 |

#### [illegible]WEAVING COMP[illegible]ANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible]: | 1,000 [illegible] | | 500 | 90 | 1,425 |
| | | | 400 | 50 | 240 |
| | 100 | | 100 | Rs. 10 | 142 |
| | 100 | | 70 | .. | 109 |
| | | | 500 | 22½ p.s. | 550xd |
| | | | | Rs. 30 | 740 |
| [illegible] | | | | Rs. 15 | 930 |
| | | | | | 725 |
| | | | | | 740 |
| | | | | | 5324 |
| | | | | | 725xd |
| | | | | | 555 |
| | | | | | 100 |

[illegible] Co[illegible] are open to business on the [illegible] Good Omen, January-February [illegible]

[illegible] Broach, February-March; and Rs. 138 for Good Bengal, November-December delivery, but all these figures are a long way above currencies on the other side.

[illegible]VISION.

[illegible]R.C.S., Ophthalmic [illegible]ge Hospital, in his [illegible] says :—" The selection [illegible]ortance; and I have no [illegible]he empirical haphazard [illegible]mployed by Opticians is [illegible]d by the worst conse[illegible]are often permanently [illegible]kilful treatment, have [illegible] MESSRS. HARRIS & [illegible] Oculists' Opticians, per[illegible]ROVED METRICAL PEB[illegible]their Office, 20, Rampart [illegible] Bank, daily (Sundays [illegible]

[illegible]es :—" I have received your [illegible]irably." H. M. Clark, Esq., [illegible]y, Dalhousie, writes :—The [illegible]rrived, they are beautiful, I have [illegible]ents to write to you for Spectacles." [illegible]m Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and [illegible] of them. Pamphlet and Test [illegible]n.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Rahotoma, 1,584 tons, Captain J. W. Mann, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, 1,501 tons, Captain F. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE s. s. Menzaleh, 1,050 tons, Captain W. Mearns, sailed yesterday for Malta and Gibraltar with a general cargo.

THE steamer Timor, 1,440 tons, Captain G. Henderson, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Cardiff (3rd Sept.), brought a cargo of 2,010 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE barque Royal Irish, 285 tons, Captain R. Gelstein, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Mauritius (6th Sept.), brought a cargo of 4,300 bags sugar, 6 packages lemon, 5 packages syrup and eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Biddulph, Major W. F. Sandwith, Sergeant P. Private, six Native officers, Mr. and Mrs. Dossabhoy Adurjee, and 65 deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Chanda (s) | Russell | Ismalia, Sept. 15. |
| | Lombardy (s) | Breeze | London, Sept. 6. |
| | Africa (s) | Thomson | Suez, Sept. 21. |
| | Sheikh (s) | Johnstone | Liverpool, Sept. 1. |
| | Don Jacinto | Harman | Zanzibar, Sept. 15. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessels | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Kerbela (s) | Wilson | Galle. |
| | Burmah (s) | Cave | Persian Gulf. |
| | Menzaleh (s) | Mearns | Gibraltar |

The ship Rohotomana, Mann, to Calcutta, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Inflexible, to Hull, was entered for loading yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 29 Chittagong (s) ..... McKirdy ..... Tellicherry, Sept. 9.
Fazel Currim ..... Hoosein ..... Muscat, Sept. 4.
30 Tibre (s) ..... Lucan ..... Colombo, Sept. 23.
Moray (s) ..... Tutton ..... Hongkong, Sept. 16.
James Watt (s) ..... Hanson ..... Rangoon, Sept. 25.
Trafalgar ..... Johnstone ..... Sunderland, May 29.
Freeman ..... Howes ..... Melbourne, Aug. 13.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 29.—Steamer Pernambuco.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 1 Navarino (s) ..... ..... London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30 D. Buckingham (s). ..... London.
C. Drummond (s). ..... Calcutta.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Mackay (s)—11 casks paints, Tyebally Moola Tezkhan; 10 casks paint, Ebram Essoofjee; 80 boxes whisky and 35 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Mackay (s)—12 crates earthenware, Merally Curumsey; 230 boxes sarsaparilla, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Patna (s)—20 cases oilmanstores, 1 case biscuits and 2 cases sauce, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 1 package billiard tables, John Roberts and Co; 10 cases glassware, F. Masotti and Co; 10 cases matches, Owen and Okell; 95 cases matches, Tyebally Sultanally.
Khandalla (s)—30 barrels beer, John Fleming and Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Athens (s)—801 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza; 800 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 800 cwts wheat, Guneshdass Hurdewdass; 104 cwts faiso mace, 8 cwts cupilla and 21 cwts horns, Gumoee Hassum; 83 bales rags, Nagsee Gungajui; 15 bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee; 51 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 108 bales cotton, Ghella Bharmmal; 158 bales cotton, Hunsraj Dewjee; 109 bales cotton, Govindjee Velljee; 182 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee; 88 bales cotton, O mapatty Vishvanath; 60 bales cotton, Bhowan Chapsee; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co; 100 bales cotton, M. D. Cuma and Co; 87 bales cotton, Maneckchund Capurchund; 13 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Dewjee.
Sicily (s)—3 cwts wheat, Lvon and Co; 400 cwts cotton seed, Mo[illegible]jee Jewraj; 240 bales cotton, F. Masotti [illegible] bales wool, Benn [illegible] Lalljee Poonsee [illegible]huttow; 50 cwts

[illegible]d Sassoon & Co.

[illegible]pi and Co.

[illegible]Luckmedass.

### MILITARY INTE[illegible]GENCE.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible] Com. Genl., on [illegible]n Poona.

OCTOBER 3.

[illegible] leave, from

OCTOBER 4.

Roberts, Lieut.-Col., D. [illegible]r. Genl., on leave, from Kamptee.
Sandwith, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Natal.
Wood, Lieut., N. Staffordshire, on duty, from Natal.
Ermger, Vet. Surg., on leave, from Poona.
Walton, Asst. Com. Genl., Coms. Transport Corps, on duty, from Natal.
Duke, Vet. Surg., on duty, from Natal.

OCTOBER 4.

Maunsell, Col., R. E., from leave, from England.
Sandwith, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England
Bromhead, Major, P. T. Corps, on duty, from Egypt
Cummins, Major, P. T. Corps, on duty, from Egypt.
Palmer, Major, 10th Bengal N.I., from leave, from England.
Hawke, Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Hawes, Major, 4th Punjaub I., from leave, from England.
Pringle, Lieut., 2nd Bombay L. C., from leave, from England.
Sim, Lieut. Col., R. E., from leave, from England.
Pedder, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Noble, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Macdonald, Col., 12th Bengal N. I., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 3.

Barclay, Captain, Coms. Dept., on duty, to Allahabad.
Leslie, Lieut., 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, to Raj kote.
Harpur, Col., 23rd Bombay N. L. I., on leave, to Poona.
Grainger, Vet. Surg., from leave, to Ahmedabad.

OCTOBER 4.

Sandwith, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Kurrachee.
Sim, Lieut. Col., R. E., to join, to Bangalore.
Burn, Brig. Surg., from leave, to Aurangabad.
Bannerman, Col., 4th Rifles, to join, to Ahmednagar.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 4.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to D. Company, viz:—Vols. C. J. Michael and W. Noonan.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY per AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders being registered.

The prices are as follows :—

[illegible]quare Piano.....Rs. 750
[illegible]ietic square ..... ,, 825
[illegible], on three legs ..... ,, 1,375

[illegible]12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS [illegible]NT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

[illegible]ears payable system full particulars [illegible]ill be given on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### EUROPE.

BIRTH.

COTGRAVE—September 12, at the Grange, Banwell, Somersetshire, the wife of T. M. Cotgrave, Esq., of a son.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LOPEZ—October 2, the wife of J. O. Lopez, Telegraph-master in charge Govt. Telegraph Office, Mombadavie, of a son.
RICHARDSON—October 3, at Breach-Candy, the wife of W. Richardson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DHONDY—October 4, at Cama-street, Fort, Nasarwanjee Framjee Dhondy, merchant, aged 75 years. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARMICHAEL-SMYTHE—September 28, at Mainpuri, N.-W. P., the wife of George Carmichael-Smythe, of a son.
CLEGHORN—September 30, at Baxar, the wife of James Cleghorn, Bengal Irrigation, P. W. D., of a daughter.
MACNAMARA—September 27, at Arrah, the wife of J. MacNamara, of a daughter.
SWAINE—September 25, at Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Surgeon F. R. Swaine, M. B., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HOGG—September 21, at Morar, Surgeon-Major F. R. Hogg, M. D., Army Medical Department.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1882.

THE reasonable exultation displayed at home over the decisive victory at Tel-el-Kebir is somewhat tempered by the reflection that we may have surmounted merely the first barrier of difficulties. It has long been foretold that the diplomatic part of the business would prove more formidable than the military; and though the continued restraint of Europe leads us to hope that no country is seriously anxious to interfere with England so long as she acts in a spirit of reasonable equity, the most sanguine Englishman will find it difficult to imagine how the Egyptian question can be finally disposed of without creating friction among the European Powers. Though the sober intelligence of Europe is probably sincere in welcoming the overthrow of Arabi Pasha, it cannot be denied that there is a strong undercurrent of jealousy at the completeness of the British triumph. Had Sir Garnet Wolseley delayed the blow until the Turkish troops had been got into the country somehow, the presence of the Turkish soldiers would have greatly modified the claims of England to deal with Egypt exclusively. "Turkey," an Austrian journal says, "will be the lever which the Powers hostile to England will use." It is, of course, still open for dissatisfied statesmen to stir up the Sultan to put before Europe his now rather visionary rights as Suzerain of Egypt. But the opportunity for mischief-making would have been more favourable had Dervish Pasha's corps occupied Aboukir, and it would have been a temptation too great to be resisted had a Turkish contingent accompanied the British army to Cairo. The rapidity with which the resistance of Arabi has been demolished renders it more difficult for the Powers to intervene, and, in this sense, the victory at Tel-el-Kebir has not been received with unqualified satisfaction. In Paris opinion is sharply divided, for French parties are, for the moment, simply Anglophils and Anglophobists. The Gambettist journals, with one accord, congratulate England on the victory she has obtained for the cause of civilisation; and, with some reason, claim to share in the success of a policy which originated in the brain of their political chief. While not so enthusiastic as to shout "Well done, England!" with the *Réforme*, the thoughtful *Temps*, probably speaking through M. Scherer, is hearty in its praise of the achievement of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and adheres to its belief in England's disinterestedness. "As to laying hand on the Cairo Government, and direct interference in the government of the country," the *Temps* asserts, "one must know little of England to believe any such thing." It is hardly worth while taking into account the ebullitions of anger which mark the Communistic journals who have endeavoured to make Arabi a stick to thrash Gambetta. The Government as a reflex of the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin is naturally satisfied; and it is stated that immediately on the receipt of the news of the capture of Tel-el-Kebir, M. Duclerc, the Prime Minister, telegraphed his congratulations to Lord Granville. The importance of this fact is, however, minimised by the knowledge that M. Duclerc's Government is merely a "Vacation Cabinet," and cannot withstand the first breeze that ruffles the Chamber of Deputies. Whether M. Gambetta's influence will be continued in some other Ministerial combination depends, just now, on the course which England pursues in Egypt.

As we have already indicated, this course is watched with jealous anxiety. Moderate men in France, it must be confessed, are not quite so certain of England behaving as France would desire as are the Gambettists. With the latter the wish is to some extent father to the thought. They are identified with the intervention policy; and though it was not their fault that France was isolated, such is the spirit of French political justice, that were the annexation of Egypt by England to result from it, they would, no doubt, be held responsible for the ruin of French influence on the Nile. Some pessimist journals regard the fate of Egyptian independence and the Khedivate as already sealed, but the majority merely insist on the voice of France being heard in the settlement. The *Français*, the Duke de Broglie's organ, seems alone in recognising the full significance of a *fait accompli*. It avows that "whatever may be the exigencies of Europe, the position of the English in Egypt is strong enough to enable them to repeat once more that maxim which has become the international law of our epoch —*Beati possidentes*." While Austrian opinion ungrudgingly recognises the exertions of England, the Berlin papers, without exception, exhibit something like meanness in their criticisms. It must be acknowledged, however, that no small amount of this acerbity is due to an intemperate leading article in the *Times*. "The hand which fought and conquered," said our London contemporary, "must be the hand which will give terms of peace." On this the *National Zeitung* remarks that "when the Russians, who had fought and won, stood before Constantinople and had agreed upon the preliminaries of San Stephano, the Cabinet of St. James's and the City organ were of a different opinion. The reply is quite justifiable; but although Lord Beaconsfield may have, rightly or wrongly, held that opinion, it must not be forgotten that Mr. Gladstone advocated quite the opposite view. The indignation of the Berlin paper rises even to menace, for it adds: "England will probably in the end experience the same thing as Russia did in 1878—that the European concert allows its members to sing solos only up to a certain point."

We have on several occasions been made painfully aware that the *Times*, in moments of excitement, is prone to attacks of mental aberration. The offending article was probably the outcome of one of these attacks, for even had the obnoxious idea been incontestable, the occasion and the place were equally inappropriate for its utterance. On this account the irritation felt in Berlin is excusable, but, under the circumstances, it would have been better to have passed over the "arrogance" of the *Times*, or have been contented with a mere expression of regret, in which all could have joined, such as satisfied M. John Lemoinne. At the same time, we are not quite sure that the contention of the *Times* is as unreasonable as the Berlin papers try to make out. French statesmen have expressed the sentiment over and over again since the commencement of the present crisis; and we may rest assured that Russia would never have submitted to a contrary view had she been able to help herself. If Germany had fought, and won, and held as strong a position as the British do now in Egypt, Prince Bismarck would have been the very last man to admit that "blood and iron" went for nothing in the settlement of temporal affairs. Probably no political party in England harbours felonious designs upon Egyptian independence. If any acceptable native Government can stand absolutely alone, and behave even moderately well, England has no interest in interfering with it. So long, however, as foreign influence is a ruling factor in Egypt, we have a right to insist that the dominating influence shall be ours; and until order is restored and a Government organised, we have some right to demand that our solo shall continue uninterrupted. The task which is before Mr. Gladstone is not one of which he would find it easy to divest himself, even if he tried. The Government of Arabi may have been all that it was said to be, but such as it was—and it matters not now whether it was good or bad—it seemed to exercise authority over, and command some sort of allegiance from, the Egyptian people. It will be Mr. Gladstone's first duty to establish a Government equally potent, and at the same time more agreeable to the European Powers. Until this has been accomplished the British troops cannot be finally withdrawn from Egypt. It is not open for him to say of the Egyptians, as Lord Hartington said of the Afghans, that it was not one of the duties of the British Government to keep them from cutting each other's throats. The maintenance of order and just government in Egypt has been declared essential to British and European interests, with unusual vehemence. These conditions have, therefore, not merely to be restored, but to be sustained. There is but one means of explaining the assertion of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that "most sections of Mr. Gladstone's adherents repudiate all those designs, however shaped and worded, which involve the necessity of England assuming indefinite future responsibility, either to Europe or the Khedive, for what may happen after the suppression of the military revolt has been effectually accomplished and some decent kind of autonomous order restored." This evidently refers merely to obligations towards Europe and the Khedive. It is manifestly ridiculous that England should be simply the policeman of the European concert, or implicitly bound, under all circumstances, to uphold Tewfik Pasha. England, above all countries, cannot afford to go to war for an idea. It was not at the bidding of Europe, or out of love for the Khedive, that she has conquered Egypt. It was in the interests of her own empire; and the obligations towards it will compel her in the future, quite as much as in the present, to maintain order in Egypt. Unless, therefore, England is prepared to invade Egypt at short intervals, she is bound to make the present settlement a permanent one. Reuter informs us that Baker Pasha proposes to form the new Egyptian army of foreign Mahomedans, the gendarmerie of Albanians, and the local police of natives. This seems to be an elaboration of Ismail Pasha's astute idea. It is possibly as good an arrangement as could be made, and it may possibly succeed in its objects, but until its efficiency and loyalty be conclusively established, the Khedive's Government must rely on British bayonets.

WE publish in another column the quaint correspondence which has passed between a learned Bombay Moulvie and the redoubtable "Major" Tucker, of the Salvation Army, on the subject of the methods and principles of that force. "Major" Tucker came to India with a determination to conquer or die at the head of his troops; in other words, to convert all and sundry, or perish in the attempt. It may be safely affirmed that he never contemplated a determined endeavour on the part of a Moulvie to convert himself right out of hand by dint of quotations from the Bible and the Koran skilfully compounded. The tone of his letter in answer to the formidable challenge of the true believer shows a degree of consternation which is somewhat surprising in so enthusiastic a soldier. "If you put difficult questions," he says to the Moulvie, "please refer to missionaries, as there are so many, and perhaps they have got more leisure." This is an evasion of the fight for which the irrepressible Moulvie is at once down upon him; but what will the missionaries say to the unkind sarcasm about their abundant leisure? Sheikh Hosein is very trenchant in dealing with the "Major's" shirking the questions: "You are not going to wage war by means of swords and guns, but by your arguments and words; so when you don't like to answer my questions it is a clear proof that you shrink from your duty. Come forward like a lion, and don't conceal yourself like a fox. The way you are going to pursue is not the right way to salvation, and I fear it will rather injure your cause as far as India is concerned." The Mussulman controversialist challenges the Salvation Army to convene a meeting at which learned men of all religions may discuss the whole subject freely, and he tells the "Major" that "you ought to be more serious in such matters, instead of wasting your time and energy in dancing and singing in theatres. In such places missionaries and other sensible persons never come to sit even for a moment." It is hardly fair of the Moulvie to slip in the word dancing after the music. However, all is fair in war. The correspondence has its grotesque side, but it shows very clearly the nature of the blunder which has been made in imagining that the fantastic proceedings, which are effective up to a certain point in awakening sinners in England, can be equally efficacious in converting people from one religion to another in India. The sinners at home take the truths of Christianity for granted. It has never entered into their heads to dispute or deny them. They sin through disregarding what they are quite prepared to admit is their duty. The vehement preaching of the Salvationists, their enthusiasm, and the excitement which they create with their drums and trumpets and banners, and marchings and counter-marchings, their knee-drills and free and easys, dispel the spiritual apathy from which certain sections of the population suffer so grievously. But here in India it is not a question of arousing the Hindus to act according to the principles of the Vedas and Mussulmans to obey the Koran, but to get them to throw the Vedas and the Koran to the winds and accept a new religion altogether. "Singing and dancing in theatres," blowing trumpets, or anything that may be likened unto that, cannot convince Hindus and Mahomedans that their religions should be thrown aside, and replaced by one which the Salvation Army is by no means specially qualified to expound and render intelligible to the awakened sinners. The confession that the missionaries must be called in to answer difficult questions is really a confession of failure in regard to the main object of the invasion of "Major" Tucker and his band.

AN amusing explanation is given respecting the alarming statement made by a son of M. de Lesseps that Sir Garnet Wolseley had obtained bloodhounds from England to hunt down Egyptian fugitives. The "bloodhounds" in question were none other than the pack of unoffending foxhounds consigned to the Bombay Hunt, and it is to the lively imagination and unpractised eyes of the French employés of the Canal Company that this singular case of mistaken identity is to be attributed.

## WITH THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN EGYPT.

### THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, SEPT. 15.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK.

IT was foreseen by all on Sunday last in the camp at Kassassin that the attack upon Tel-el-Kebir was now a question of but two or three days, and on Monday it was whispered abroad with much assurance that the Wednesday following would witness the great event. Weary and dust-covered columns of troops, marching up from the base and line of communications, poured into camp in a ceaseless stream. The Brigade of Guards, details of the Indian Contingent, five batteries of field artillery, the Highland Brigade, had swelled the camp by Tuesday to twice its former size. Long trains of provisions, ammunition, supplies, and stores of all kinds followed one another in continuous succession on the railway and by the desert. On Monday the Cavalry division was directed to provide itself with three days' supplies and be ready to march at a moment's notice, and on the afternoon of the following day detailed orders were issued regarding the morrow's fight. That evening tents were struck, and the baggage guards took possession of their charges, with instructions to follow up as quickly as possible in the morning the advance of their respective corps. A group of hospital tents and a few scattered tents here and there were all that was left of the great white city that had but now gleamed in the sunshine. In spite of the bustle of these preparations, there was a singular stillness in the camp, as though all felt the serious work impending. The men set about their business quietly and without talking, and the ever constant solace of a pipe appeared to be sought by few. The troops to take part in the direct attack were to bivouack in position overnight, so that they might come unwearied to their task, for although Tel-el-Kebir is but some six miles from Kassassin, marching over heavy sand even for a short distance, especially to heavily accoutred men, is no easy matter. As the night grew on, these corps filed silently away into the darkness, and, good management attending their footsteps, took up their posts in allotted order without hitch or hindrance. Sir Garnet Wolseley was on the field till two o'clock that morning, giving a last inspection to everything. An hour after midnight the Cavalry Division assembled, and started soon after on the important movement which so powerfully influenced the fortune of the day. They were to make a wide circuit round by the north-west and come down upon the left flank of the Egyptian line away on the south bank of the Canal. The infantry of the Indian Contingent, with the Mountain Battery 7-1 R. A. and one squadron of the 6th B. C. under Major Jennings, set out at three in the morning to work upon the Egyptian right, and ultimately make their way to Zagazig. Every available man was sent to the front, and as an extreme precaution for the protection of the camp, two guns were left in position at the Lock bridge to repel any venturesome assailant advancing from the south. The ground too was regularly entrenched, and a handful of men could have held the approach against many times their number.

The action was to begin at earliest dawn, and as soon as the first streaks of light showed themselves in the east the troops waiting in position were breakfasted and prepared for the work before them.

#### DISPOSITION OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

The desert along the position is, like all this wilderness, of an undulating kind, rising and falling in great billows of sand like a storm-tossed sea, and it was not possible to see the English line except in fragmentary portions. But could one have soared aloft like a bird, one might have seen the troops gradually emerging through the dim morning twilight, drawn up for battle in the following order. Close upon the railway there stretches at right angles the thin red line of the Highland Brigade, first the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, to their right the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, then the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, then the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders. Sir Archibald Alison commands the brigade. Upon the railway to the left rear of the Highland Light Infantry, the dark mass is the Naval Brigade in charge of the armed train. A thousand yards behind the centre of the brigade the red and black lines are respectively the 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, the two battalions of divisional infantry attached to the First and Second Divisions. The black line close behind the Rifles, again, is the Marine Artillery, now acting as an infantry battalion. A thousand yards to the rear the dark mass with a red splash by its side indicates the battery F-1 R. A. acting as an ammunition reserve with some fifty small-arm ammunition carts, spare guns, carriages, and ammunition waggons. The dash of red is the escort of one company of the 1st Battalion West Kent Regiment, the rest of the battalion being elsewhere employed, in camp and on the line of communications. There is a wide interval of twelve hundred yards ere the line formed by the Highlanders is taken up by another line of mingled red and black, while between the right of the Rifles and the left of the streak of red that prolongs the alignment there is a distance of fifteen hundred yards; but this space is filled by a long dark mass. Seven batteries of field artillery are here massed in strength,—A-1, D-1, H-1, I-2, N-2, C-3, J-3. Forty-two guns, forming one great battery, that seems destined to sweep away Tel-el-Kebir in a whirlwind of shell. With the guns is the bulk of the 19th Hussars, and a glimpse might, perhaps, have been caught of a detachment of this regiment away by the Naval Brigade. Colonel Goodenough commands the artillery. The line of red and black beyond the Highlanders is formed of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, between the two last corps coming the dark-clothed battalion of Marine Infantry. Major-General G. Graham commands the four regiments. The troops to the right of the guns, and a thousand yards behind General Graham, are the Brigade of Guards, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught commanding. The 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards are on the extreme right, and on their left in order are the 1st Battalion Scots Guards and the 2nd Battalion of the Coldstreams. Winding round by the north, the Cavalry Division, with the two batteries of Horse Artillery, N.-A. and G.-B., might, perhaps, be seen in the distance in the morning haze; and to the south, beyond the railway and Canal, General Macpherson's troops are wending their way westward.

#### THE EGYPTIANS SURPRISED.

Arabi's information throughout the war appears to have been defective, and it would almost seem that on this decisive day he was taken by surprise. As the light increased the troops were cautiously pushed forward, but it was the approach of the cavalry that apparently was first observed by the enemy. They very soon became aware, however, that other foes were at hand, and they began to issue out in black swarms before their lines, their guns opening fire all along the front, in the hope, doubtless, that where many shots were fired some would hit. Although the English artillery had been massed together in imposing array, leading to the inference that they would play an important part in the fight, Sir Garnet had no occasion to so use them, and they were little more than spectators of the valour of the infantry. For some while no notice was taken of the Egyptian guns, and before the English artillery fire could be well developed Tel-el-Kebir had fallen. Meantime the infantry were rapidly closing in upon the Egyptians, and the latter, perceiving that this was none other than the long-expected assault, were quick to retire behind the entrenchments, upon which they had for months based their hopes. It was the moral effect of the English advance that pressed them back, for scarcely a shot was fired upon them. Lying down behind the natural parapets of the swelling and falling desert, they would for a while hold a long stretch of ground, keeping up an aimless clatter of fire. A quick fusilade would here and there for a moment rattle out from the British line, and the resistance would melt away, and gather again for an instant on the ridge behind. But now the English guns joined issue with their opponents, and the din of battle grew apace, as with the roar and the hissing of the Egyptian shells through the air, the dull thunder of the heavy 40-pound gun on the armed train was echoed from the left. But the clamour might have been greater had the whole of the great battery of 42 guns opened their mouths. As it was a few guns were here and there along the line engaged at one time, when for the moment it seemed desirable to distract the enemy's attention from the infantry advance. Yet, as the evidences presently showed, even this slight fire told with terrible efficacy on the Egyptian ranks, and well nigh every shell must have proved a messenger of death to many. The Egyptian artillery, as in former engagements, was well served, but, as before, most of their shells buried themselves in the sand without bursting. The great missiles which hurtled through the air from their big guns could each have annihilated half a regiment, but the ceaseless fire was from experience not much regarded by our men.

#### STORMING THE ENTRENCHMENTS.

It was now towards seven o'clock, and in successive waves the English infantry had occupied the last ridge beyond which, here some eight hundred yards off, here not more than three hundred, rose the entrenched line of Tel-el-Kebir, over which the sun, growing in strength, was dispersing the sulphurous cloud of smoke that had gathered on the earth, and was flashing and gleaming from the half-concealed Egyptian rifles. Once that ridge was passed, there could be no turning back, for the ground sloped up at a gentle incline, without cover, straight to the earthen parapet in front. Under this last shelter, therefore, the men were for a while halted and prepared for the final, and, as might well have been thought with the remembrance of Plevna, desperate struggle beyond. The 2nd Brigade under General Graham had gained their position some minutes before the troops on

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, OCT. 4.

The 13th Bengal Lancers leave to-morrow on the march to Suez. The 2nd B. C. leave on Friday, and the 6th B. C. on Saturday. Col. Upperton accompanies the native troops going to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, OCT. 4, MORNING.

The Indian troops previous to their departure from Cairo were reviewed by Sir Garnet Wolseley.

The following are the regiments which it has been decided are to remain in Egypt:—The 18th, the 35th, 38th, 42nd, 46th, 49th, half of the 50th, the 53rd, the first battalion of the 60th, the 74th, 75th, and 79th regiments, besides the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 19th Hussars. The remainder of the troops will return home before the end of this month.

## THE EGYPTIAN ARMY AND GENDARMERIE.

Baker Pasha recommends that the new Egyptian army be composed of foreign Mahomedans, the gendarmerie of Albanians, and the police of local natives

## BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE. LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 4, 4-35 P.M.

At the weekly bidding for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 7-8d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 25 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51½d. per ounce; market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 82½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 88¾.

## THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 4.

The President of the Education Commission arrived in Madras yesterday, and the public hearing of evidence commenced in the Senate House to-day.

In opening the proceedings the President presented several statements from gentlemen unable to attend in person, including an important paper on proposals for separate Khond schools, by the Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael, Senior Member of Council.

The evidence of the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, who is detained as President of the Local Government Committee at Ootacamund, was also presented. It strongly condemns the excessive departmental system hitherto pursued, and advocated a standing Board of Management for schools, who should advise Government on education, like the Chambers of Commerce on mercantile matters. His evidence was a vehement protest against departmentalism.

The President then introduced Bishop Colgan, who presented a memorial from the Catholic Archbishop and nine other prelates of Southern India. They opposed any sudden or total withdrawal of Government from higher education, urged the necessity of better grant-in-aid rules, and cordially offered their co-operation in the work of extending education, particularly as regards the provision of trained female teachers for girls' schools.

Bishop Colgan then gave his own evidence, urging extension of the grant-in-aid system to the indigenous schools of Southern India, and condemning the excessive multiplicity of returns insisted on by the department.

An English lady inspectress of schools and an independent native lady then gave important evidence regarding the extension of girls' schools under female inspection, and on a more liberal system as regards tests and standards. The present standards, although applicable to boys, are quite unsuited to the younger brains of girls, who all leave school before eleven years of age. This circumstance renders the apparent liberality of Government to girls' schools a mere name.

Dr. Bradshaw, Senior Inspector of Schools, followed with a large body of evidence and quotations from deputy inspectors in favour of self-help. He condemned attempts by Government to set up inferior high schools where but for Government competition there would be self-supporting institutions. His evidence was very full and fearless.

A Mahomedan witness was also heard.

The cross-examinations elicited many striking facts, such as the need of revising the present scholarship rules, and the necessity for an Education Act.

The sitting lasted from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

A considerable audience attended, and the local evening pap.. reports the more important evidence of the day in full.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## SMALL-POX AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

Small-pox, which has been prevalent at the Cape, is now on the decrease.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 1st inst.

SUEZ, OCT. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, OCT 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4 7-16 |
| The Manchester market has been steady. | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 83 |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 89 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 100⅛ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 99⅜ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes | 117 |
| Bar Silver | 51⅞ |

The Chartered Mercantile Bank pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the past half-year, and carries forward £25,500.

Departure—Euphrates.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, interrupted beyond Amoy.

MADRAS, Oct. 4, 6-52 p.m.—Manila land line right.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 3.

At 10 p.m. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 77·2

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| „ 6 a.m. | 73·6 |
| „ 10 a.m. | 82·5 |
| „ 2 p.m. | 84·4 |
| „ 4 p.m. | 82·7 |

WE publish a supplement this morning, containing news received by the mail yesterday, and some local items.

OUR English Political Letter is held over for a day to make room for our special correspondent's long letter describing the fight at Tel-el-Kebir and the British march upon and occupation of Cairo.

THERE was a false alarm about the arrival of the mail-steamer yesterday morning. The usual two guns were fired at 6 a.m. It was not, however, in this case the mail-steamer that was honoured by the observance, but the B. I. S. N. and Government transport steamer Chanda, returning from Suez. The mail-steamer was sighted about 8-15 a.m., so that the signal, as it happened, was only a couple of hours out. The explanation is necessary in the interests of the Post Office, as otherwise people who heard the signal, and did not receive their home letters until after an apparently unnecessarily long interval, might be inclined to blame the P. O.

IT is, we believe, quite settled that His Highness the Nizam goes to England in the spring of next year, leaving Bombay about the end of April. His Highness will be accompanied by his chief Minister, Sir Salar Jung, and a large suite.

THE Government of Bombay have informed certain memorialists who petitioned for a remission of the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Messrs. Ajarkar and Tilak, the native editors who were convicted of libelling the Dewan of Kolhapore, that they "see no reason to interfere with a sentence entirely within the discretion of the Judge;" and His Excellency the Governor in Council takes this opportunity of expressing a hope that the [illegible] passed upon these two persons will serve [illegible] that public and private character [illegible] luminated with impunity where [illegible] force. There is also an indignant [illegible] the prolonged detention from his [illegible] prosecution of his calumniators) "of [illegible] public servant who has been recklessly [illegible] vile crimes absolutely without founda[illegible]ing with the declaration that "it is only [illegible] all who have been concerned in the affair should bear their due share of punishment." Both the memorialists and the incarcerated journalists will probably wish they had allowed the matter to rest.

THE Commissariat Department has ruled, the *Englishman* says, that officers appointed to executive charges at hill stations will not in future be permitted to hold these charges for more than a year.

THE majority of the Native Princes and chiefs throughout India have telegraphed to the Viceroy their congratulations on the success of our arms in Egypt, and fired salutes in honour of the victory.

IT is probable, according to the Lahore paper, that Major the Hon'ble Evelyn Baring will visit Madras during the ensuing cold weather.

THE *Indian Daily News* quotes with warm approval our remarks about the attitude of the Bombay police towards the Salvation Army, and adds:—"We condemn as betraying an unhealthy tone of feeling the absurd cry that the Salvationists have been persecuted. The police think very little about religion in such matters, but they do think a very great deal about their duty, which is to foresee and prevent possible disturbances of the peace. When the friends of the Salvationists talk about persecution, they practically give up the case: for they set common sense and common principles of action at defiance, and claim a liberty which, if conceded, must be conceded to all sects and to all types of those sects alike: in other words, they claim under their own interpretation of what they are pleased to call a higher law to reduce society to chaos. The duty of every Englishman in India is to be sympathetic with the natives whilst guiding himself by the light of common sense. Hysterics and a presumption that what suits the lower orders in England must be good for all the world is a form of oppression so hateful as could only be the product of the most grievous ignorance."

THE *Pioneer* understands that from the 1st of next November Government stock notes for Rs. 12-8, Rs. 25, and Rs. 50 will be obtainable throughout India on application at the Post Offices, except in the provinces where special monopolies have been granted to contractors for a time, *i. e.*, in the N.-W. P., Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces.

THE returns of the bill of mortality for the month of August last in the North-West Provinces are worthy of attention. The municipalities, with a population of nearly three millions, record 13,198 deaths during the month, and only 9,870 births. The average ratio of deaths is 4·42 per thousand: one municipality, viz., Bilaspur, near Pilibhit, having the alarming rate of 31·45 per thousand for the month. The deaths from all causes throughout the province numbered 151,779, as against 86,316 in the corresponding month of last year, whilst the births only numbered 130,128.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—Captain Lord Charles Beresford, being desirous of remaining in Egypt during the campaign, has accepted the appointment of special correspondent for the *Standard*. Lord Charles Beresford has been granted the necessary authority and pass by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and has been attached to the Head-quarters of Sir Garnet Wolseley in Egypt.

THE *Athenæum* says:—Dr. Yavorsky, who was private physician to the late Amir of Afghanistan, is about to publish an illustrated work containing an account of his travels in Central Asia.

THE late Lieutenant Henry Cholmley Gribble, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was killed in the cavalry charge at Kassassin, was the youngest son of the late Thomas Gribble, of Bohun-lodge, Herts, and nephew of the Hon. Mrs. James Byng. Lieutenant Gribble was educated at Harrow, and on obtaining his commission was appointed to the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He volunteered to join the expedition to Egypt, and was attached to the 7th Dragoon Guards.

TELEGRAPHING from Constantinople on Sept. 13, the *Standard's* correspondent says:—The concentration of Russian troops on the Armenian frontier is still being actively pushed forward. A very considerable force is thus available to overrun Asia Minor as soon as Russia shall consider the occasion opportune. Even the impassible Turk is beginning to evince some anxiety about these suspicious movements of the Muscovite forces. On being questioned by the Porte as to the reason for the presence of such a considerable force in the immediate neighbourhood of the frontier, the St. Petersburg Cabinet have offered the assurance that the troops have been ordered there for the autumn manœuvres.

GENERAL TCHERNAIEFF left St Petersburg on September 12 for Tashkend. The General told the correspondent of the *Times*, who had a short conversation with him before his departure, that there was no reason whatever for the supposition that he intended to follow a policy of aggression or conquest in his new post. "On the contrary, he laid great stress on the fact of his new duties being of a purely administrative character, and said that they were quite sufficient to occupy his undivided attention for several years to come. . . . General Tchernaieff further remarked to me that his opinion of England and Russia in Central Asia had always been that the two countries should mutually arrange their interests in that quarter of the world, and that they had no need to quarrel. He added the General significantly, there should ever be serious trouble between them, he was sure it would not be the fault of Russia."

A GLEAM of success seems to have at length shone upon the French Red Sea station at Obock, whose fortunes have hitherto not been so flourishing at the neighbouring Italian station of Assab. M. Soleillet writes that in the end of July an important caravan of "Ethiopians," sent by Menelek, King of Shoa, arrived at Obock, and M. Soleillet looks upon this as a sign that the commerce of this part of Africa will no longer be monopolized by Massowah and Zeila, both in the hands of the Egyptians. The new route passes through Danakil tribes independent of Egypt, friendly to France, and regarding the King of Shoa as their over-lord. M. Soleillet was himself to leave in a few days for Ankobar, where he was to be received by Memelek and all his great chiefs; and on his return in about two months he hoped to bring with him another great caravan. The Italians have also not been idle; as a sort of outpost to their station at Assab, M. Succi proposes to his Government to establish a colony in one of the Comoro Islands in the Indian Ocean. King Humbert seems to regard the project favourably, and has sent M. Succi's letter to his Foreign Minister with a promise that he will give his support to the enterprise. M. Succi himself has gone to explore the Comoros.

WHILE French consuls and captains are doing their best on the east coast of Africa to pick a quarrel with Madagascar, a French explorer just returned from the west coast is urging his country to take one-fifth of the continent under its "protection." For this is the drift of a letter which M. de Brazza has written to the *Economiste Français*. He has just concluded a series of journeys in the region between the Congo and the River Ogové, during which he founded a French station (Franceville) in the Upper Ogové, and another (Brazzaville) on the right bank of the Congo, at Stanley Pool. He induced a chief who claims dominion over most of the right bank of the Lower Congo to place himself under French protection and cede some land for the Congo station. M. de Brazza now urges his Government at once to ratify his treaty, and annex all the region between and including the Lower Congo and the French settlements in the Gaboon, thereby preventing all other nations from having anything to do with the commerce of the Congo region. As the *St. James's Gazette* remarks, the audacity of this proposal is only equalled by M. de Brazza's apparent ignorance of the real facts with regard to the Lower Congo, over which not only does Portugal claim a right, but which is at present in the possession of various nationalities by virtue of long-established factories.

THE opinion of sober Frenchmen may generally be gathered from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and this is what M. Buloz has to say in the current number of that publication regarding M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal:—"The financial world has been of opinion that the Canal was saved ever since the news arrived that General Wolseley had landed at Ismailia."

BEFORE long the Salvation Army will have a rival, the *World* says, in a Church Army, founded on the same principles as those so successfully inaugurated by General Booth, but free, as its promoters imagine, from any extravagances. Laymen have been holding such services at Bedminster, near Bristol, and at St. Helen's, Lancashire, with fair success; but a Church Parochial Mission Society for the development of "aggressive mission work" has been formed, of which the two Archbishops, the Bishops of Lichfield, Rochester, Ripon, and Sodor and Man are patrons; while the Ritualists are said to have a scheme for the same object in preparation.

MR. BRADLAUGH having been advertised to deliver three political lectures on Sunday in the town hall at Longton, a requisition was presented to the mayor, who called the Town Council together, and after a warm discussion it was resolved by a majority that the town hall being public property, ought not to be let for purposes of private gain on Sundays, and it was accordingly refused to Mr. Bradlaugh.

SOME of the special correspondents in Egypt have been very gushing in their descriptions, but the representative of *The Times* at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir has telegraphed more nonsense than all the others taken together. A sporting paper, which envies *The Times* a correspondent capable of such rhapsodies, writes:—

Beautiful, beautiful, and again beautiful! In the further accounts of the great British victory on Wednesday the specials have been distinguishing themselves. One young literary lion attached to the staff of a well-known daily, and who has been dearth on sunsets—by telegraph—thus exudes an account of the preliminaries of the attack on Tel-el-Kebir:—"There was no moon on the night before the advance, and thus the two armies were resting peacefully, the one side dreaming probably little of the terrible scene of the awakening, when their rest at length rudely disturbed, they awake to see swiftly advancing upon them from every side an endless line of the dreaded redcoats broken with even the more fearful blue of the Marines." This is quite too perfectly nice, and if the writer is only at liberty next Derby day we should be delighted with the offer of his services. A man who can see armies asleep because there was "no moon," who can also perceive that "one side" is dreaming, and who finally turns his pen off into an "endless line and a "fearful blue," is just the man to do a magnificent picture of Epsom. What a scene he would make of the Grand Stand (especially if there was "no sun"), and of the "fearful blue" of the police as they cleared the course preliminary to the great race of the day!

"ATLAS" is "assured that there is no foundation for the statement that the Earl of Zetland intends leaving England, the latter end of November, for India."

AN alarming explosion took place at the Paris Station of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway on September 9. A train was about to start for the South, when a loud detonation was heard, and the baggage van was blown to pieces, four railway servants being injured, three of them very seriously. It was ascertained that a sub-lieutenant of Dragoons, on his way to Vichy, where he intended to shoot, had put into his travelling box a large number of cartridges, which must have been ignited by the shaking of the van.

THE great strike of the ironworkers at Pittsburgh and elsewhere in the United States has ended in the defeat of the men. The Amalgamated Association bids them still stand out; but, in spite of this order, the men are returning to work at the old rates. The *Daily News* correspondent says that "trade-unionism has thus suffered the worst blow it has ever experienced in America."

THE disastrous results of the attacks of the phylloxera in France and the inefficiency of all processes hitherto employed to combat this pest have caused serious anxiety to the Government for the safety of the Spanish vines. The Council of Ministers is seriously considering how best to apply rigorously to all points affected in Spain the powers given by the phylloxera law to uproot and burn vines wherever the disease shows itself. The decision to be taken is a grave and painful one; but if Spanish viticulture is not to be destroyed like that of France, the Government must act with firmness and energy before the evil attains disastrous and unmanageable dimensions.

AN earthquake which occurred at Panama on September 7 is reported to have caused great damage to many of the largest buildings of that city, including the cathedral. The loss is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars, and it is reported that several lives have been lost. "Shocks continue, and much alarm is felt. Many families are encamped in the open fields, fearing to remain in the town. The railway has suffered serious damage. The bridges have partially broken down, and the rails in many parts have been much twisted. The railway warehouses at Aspinwall are also a heap of ruins. The towns in the interior are reported to have suffered severely."

AT the meeting of the Court of Common Council on September 14, a letter was read from the Foreign Office, enclosing a communication from the British Minister at Rome to the effect that the late Signor Pasquale Favale, of Donato, had bequeathed to the Corporation of London 18,000 f. free of duty to found in perpetuity three marriage portions each year of 300 f. each for three poor girls, to be selected by lot, and between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, such girls to be natives of London, the birthplace of his (testator's) wife, and where he himself spent many happy years of his life. The letter was referred to the Law and City Companies Committee to consider.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Sept. 14:—"This morning, had I known nothing of yesterday's events, the sight at the Palace would have told me them. In all the rooms and corridors were natives, bursting with loyalty, cringing to every European who entered, trying to embrace any one who recognized them, battling to get their names inscribed in the book of visitors, and loudly thanking God for the defeat of that traitor Arabi. These are the men who prayed the Khedive to reinstate his Minister of War; these are the men in whom English visionaries see 'village Hampdens,' who are the voice of the nation, who wish the Turk driven from their soil, and desire to be governed by a pure-minded patriot like Arabi. Among these men, whom I have heard extolling Arabi, there is not one who would refuse to-day to pull the rope which hanged him."

CORRESPONDENCE which has passed between the Submarine Continental Railway Company and Colonel Yolland, of the Board of Trade, has been published. Colonel Yolland admits that he incorrectly measured a portion of the Tunnel on the 5th of August by one chain of 100ft., and that he has reported to the Board of Trade accordingly. The solicitors of the company express their obligation at this frank admission of error; but point out the serious injustice which the mistake inflicted. They say:—

The statement contained in your report, that between the 15th of July and the 5th of August the company had carried the heading seventy yards forward, was made without any communication with our clients or their officers to test its correctness, and was without any such confirmation or correction officially made in Parliament by the President of the Board of Trade, who, relying upon his accuracy, directed an application to be made to the court involving the extraordinary proposal to seize the whole properties of the South Eastern Railway and Submarine Railway shareholders. Our clients feel that the injustice done to them and their officers was aggravated by the fact that after Mr. Brady, Sir Frederick Bramwell, and others had denied the accuracy of your affidavit, you again swore to the truth of the statements which you now admit were wrong.

## THE SALVATION ARMY.

### THE MOULVIE AND THE MAJOR.

We have been favoured with the following authenticated translations of letters which have been exchanged between Shaikh Hosein, a well-known Bombay Moulvie, and "Major" Tucker, of the Salvation Army.

FIRST LETTER, ASKING THE MAJOR FOR EXPLANATIONS.

*When the assistance of God shall come, and the victory; celebrate the praise of thy Lord, and ask pardon of him; for he is inclined to forgive.*—110th *Sura*.

M. SHEIKH HOSEIN, son of Sheikh Chand Joneri, Waiz Tausief Islam (Expounder of the Truth of Islam). To Major F. DeL. Tucker, Salvation Army. After greetings and salutations. Let it be known to you that we follow strictly to the sayings of our Prophet; and he always used to call the unbelievers to accept the holy religion, and used to invite others by way of hospitality. Therefore I hereby send some books and fruits to you, and hope you will accept them.

LIST OF BOOKS.

1. An Apology for Mahomed, 2 copies.
2. Evils of Intemperance, 2 copies.
3. Evils of Bribery, 2 copies.
4. Izhosul Haq, 2 copies.

FRUITS.

1. Mangoes.
2. Guavas.
3. Plantains.

QUESTIONS.

Khadimi Rasool-ul-Saklen (Friend of the Prophet), Sheikh Hosein, son of Sheikh Chand Joneri, Waiz Tausief-i-Islam wa Tardid-i-Aqwani, asks Major F. De Tucker, of the Salvation Army, the following questions:—

1.—In what verse of your Bible is it written that you are to preach gospel to others while singing and playing music? And we have strong arguments in our favour for saying that Christ never meant that his disciples and others should do in this way, in streets or in a theatre.

If you bring forth this statement, that David was a skilful musician, then you are surely groping in the dark. David had a good voice, and he used to read the psalms and other hymns in such a sweet strain that even the birds and beasts would come to listen to his voice. But it is surprising how you followed him; for all Christians consider the prophets as sinners. But why not follow him entirely? He used to have the custom of truth and holiness.

But you are, as it were, entirely in the hands of Satan, and do all sorts of things not sanctioned by your religion. The foretellings of our Prophet (may peace be upon him!) are plainly proved to exist in the Old and New Testaments. For example, Old Testament Kitab Istisna, chap. 18, verse 15; and Mathew, chap. 3, verse 4; John, chap. 16, verse 7-9.

Now, kindly answer the above questions, and please let me know where are you going to preach this afternoon, that I may also come there, so that we may fully discuss the several points of Christianity. If you don't like to do so, then it is quite useless for you to come in India. Awaken yourself from the sleep of ignorance, and flee away from the temptations of the Devil.

SECOND LETTER; INVITING THE MAJOR TO ACCEPT MAHOMEDANISM.

Iza Jaa Nusrulla! Invitation to the Salvation Army to accept Mahomedanism. From Khadimi Rasool-ul-Saklen (the Friend of the Prophet) Sheikh Hosein, son of Sheikh Hosein Chand Joneri, Waiz Tausief-i-Islam wa Tardid-i-Aqwani, to Major F. DeL. Tucker, Salvation Army.

Let it be known to you that I had before this sent a letter containing some questions, but received no reply. Hoping you will answer the following questions as soon as possible, I am waiting for you at the Mary Lane. Kindly reply to us there through your letter.

Question 1.—Where in your Bible is it written to give sermons on the roads while singing and playing music?

Question 2.—What is sin, and what do you know about sin?

We can tell you the difference of Gova Kahira (big sin) and Sakhira (little sin.) If you refer to us, and which will be plain to you also by going through our books now presented to you.

Question 3.—Do you hold the same belief for Christianity as others do? Do you believe the Old Testament or the New, or produce a new to meet your purpose?

Kindly send a reply to these questions till the evening, and consider a little on the arguments stated in Mathew about the vines and grapes.

Bombay, 9th Zikaad (23rd Sept., 1882).

ANSWER OF MAJOR TUCKER.

Translation of a letter from Major F. DeL. Tucker, Salvation Army, to the address of M. Sheikh Hosein, written in Roman character.

Mukthiaj, 23rd Sept., 1882.

MY DEAR MOULVIE SAHEB,—Please excuse me for not replying to your former letter. We have no leisure to engage in questions and answers. For this reason—that we are soldiers, and when everyone is before the enemy, ready to fight, then there is no time for entering into verbal discussion. Your questions are easy enough, and I wish to give their answers. If you have to put difficult questions, please refer to some missionaries, as there are so many, and perhaps they have got more leisure.

First answer.—No one can enter into the kingdom of heaven by singing and playing music. But these are weapons for opening the eyes and ears of ordinary men. When they are opened, then you can give a little attention to our preachings. The sinner is asleep; we ought to awaken him.

Second answer.—Sin is disobedience to the law of God. The law of God is love; disobedience is selfishness. How can I write anything further here on this subject? If you are to ask the belief of other Christian sects, then please go to them; our belief is: (1) in God, and for all men; (2) war with the Devil and sin.

Third answer.—We believe in the Old Testament, there is no New.—I am the servant and soldier of Christ.

F. DEL. TUCKER.

THE MOULVIE EXPOSTULATES WITH THE MAJOR, AND OFFERS HIM EVERLASTING PEACE AND SALVATION.

*Sura* 110.

"Iza Jaa Nusrullah wal futtehe." Khadimi Rasool-ul-Saklen Sheikh Hosein valad Shaik Chand Joneri, Waizi Touseifi Islam wa Tardid Aqwani informs Major F. De Latour Tucker that he was glad to receive a reply to his letter written in Roman character, and requests you to keep correspondence with me either in Hindustani character or in English, as few understand the Roman character.

I. It is a pity you have no time to discuss fully the several questions put by me; and you refer me to the other missionaries. The latter, when asked, could not give any satisfactory reply either; and as you have come here from England to the love of Christianity (quite contrary to the love of Christianity as professed by its devout followers), and style yourselves as the soldiers of Christ, is it not befitting a loyal soldier to face the enemy boldly? If you don't like to give answers to the questions put by others, then certainly you are not worthy of being called "soldiers of Christ." You are not going to wage war by means of swords and guns, but by your arguments and words; so when you don't like to answer my questions it is a clear proof that you shrink from your duty.

Come forward like a lion, and don't conceal yourself like a fox. The way you are going to pursue is not the right way to salvation, and I fear it will rather injure your cause as far as India is concerned. The best thing for you is to convene a meeting, wherein learned men of all religions may be invited and free discussions carried on. You ought to be more serious in such matters, instead of wasting your time and energy in dancing and singing in theatres. In such places missionaries and other sensible persons never come to sit even for a moment. The way of spreading the salvation among the 25 crores of persons having different creeds and ideas is not the way which you have adopted, and it surely leads you to sin.

Here I again take the opportunity of asking you some questions, and hope you will favour me with a reply.

(1) You say that by singing and dancing you awaken the sleeping minds of the Indians. Kindly cite any passage from the New Testament in support of this.

(2) Whether any act not explicitly mentioned in the New Testament when committed by any person, whatever be his motives, would be considered a right one or would it be committing sin?

(3) In Mathew, chapter XIX, 23-24, it is written that it is easier for a camel to pass into the eye of a needle than for the rich man to get into the kingdom of heaven. Please let me know where the wealthy Christians would go, and what reasons have you for receiving your own salvation? When you have not obeyed the orders of the Government, what wonder if you don't observe the laws of God!

We invite you heartily to embrace Islam, that you may receive everlasting peace and salvation. Leave the doctrine of Trinity, and accept the doctrine of the Unity of God, as clearly set forth in the 112th Sura, called Sul huwalla Sanad." "Say, God is one God; the eternal God: He begetteth not, neither is He begotten: and there is not any one like unto him." In your New Testament there are several instances, foretelling the birth of our Prophet Mahomed, and, among others, I give you one, namely, that of John, chapter VI. 127. Therefore I request you to accept Mahomedanism, and enter the true kingdom of heaven. If you will satisfactorily answer our questions in a reasonable time I do hereby offer you a reward of Rs. 100.

To Major F. DeLatour Tucker, Salvation Army, 10, Khetwadi, Bombay.

Mustanshah ka Talah, Belasis-road.

Bombay, 27th Sept., 1882.

## THE POLICE AND THE SALVATIONISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I apprehend that the action of the police is as ill-judged, to say the least, as regards the Mahomedan Moulvie, as it was with the Salvationists. The police are not the law. Supposing the Moulvie refused to be marched off to the railway station? If the police had a case against the Moulvie, it should have been carried into court. Injustice is injustice! Does it help the Salvationists, the police constituting themselves judge and jury in the case of a Mahomedan Moulvie? Is the action of the police not likely to inflame the Mahomedans against the Salvationists? Because the police blundered in interfering with the Salvationists, is it any reason why the police should go on blundering by interfering with a Mahomedan Moulvie otherwise than in court?

Q.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture in the interests of peace and concord to address a few remarks to you, in the hope that they may meet the eye of "Major" Tucker and his fellow workers. I am one of those who consider that the original interference by Government with the proceedings of the Salvation Army was a blunder. The trumpet episode is fresh in the memory of all of us. To myself personally the blowing of bugles or the beating of tom-toms in the streets are both equally objectionable; but in the case of the Salvationists it really did appear to be an innocent, if somewhat childish, method of attracting attention, and might well have been passed over unnoticed. Then came the question of the procession. Now, the evidence in the Police Court showed that the Commissioner of Police had in the first place no objection to it, for he actually gave the required permission to the officers of the Army. But now a change steals on the spirit of the dream. The Commissioner in hot haste revokes his permission, and forbids the procession. I believe it is an open secret that his action in this respect was dictated by orders transmitted from Poona. I am not concerned here with the question as to whether or not those orders were sent in consequence of the suggestions of a high ecclesiastical functionary in Bombay, but whatever may have been their origin, they were certainly ill-advised and unnecessary.

Government might very wisely have left it in the discretion of the police authorities to deal with the matter, instead of fettering their action by the issue of commands instigated by impulse, if not by bigotry.

Now, the action of the Governor and his Council in this matter has led to a very natural result. The most ill-conditioned and fanatical portion of the populace, seeing that the efforts of the Salvationists are discredited at head-quarters, have lost no opportunity that presented itself of insulting and despitefully treating the members of the Army.

It is possible, also, that the more earnest of the Mahomedan community have, in consequence of the extraordinary precautions taken by Government, begun to entertain a real apprehension of a movement which, if left alone, would probably only have created amusement or astonishment mingled with misgivings as to the sanity of its promoters.

Matters, however, have now come to such a pass that there is no doubt that "Major" Tucker, his captains and lieutenants, will require constant protection from some European members of the police force during their sojourn in Bombay. Here, also, there is little doubt that any good he might have hoped to do in this city has been nipped in the bud. The native police will probably be against him to a man, as his presence here entails a severe strain upon each man in the corps, and consequently they will deter those classes from joining him amongst whom the "Major" is particularly sanguine of success.

Under the circumstances I appeal to "Major" Tucker and his subordinates, and ask them whether their further residence in Bombay is likely to produce any other effect than the letting loose of strife and angry passions, with a possible, but remote, chance of one of their number being placed *hors de combat* by the arm of a fanatic.

Madras, with its large native Christian population, many of whom speak English, and most of whom are addicted to drinking and other vices that follow in the train of Western civilization, would appear to be a much more favourable field for the operations of the Salvation Army than a town like Bombay, where the lower classes are generally speaking sober and conservative in their views.

X.

## THE BOAT ACCIDENT AT BHOSAWAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was somewhat surprised at the letter in your issue of yesterday regarding the boat accident at Bhosawal and the exceptional conduct of both Mr. A. E. Abbott and the lookers-on from the bank of the river.

First, Mr. Abbott's conduct was certainly daring and hazardous, but there was one circumstance in connection therewith which your correspondent has failed to state, and which I think forfeits Mr. Abbott all claim at least on the Royal Humane Society, and that was that he refused to make use of the aid of ropes, which were on the spot, to tie round his waist, &c., to keep him from being washed or carried away by the current. I do not think that the Royal Humane or any other society should give a premium for such reckless and rash conduct; for Mr. Abbott thereby not only perilled his own life, but the lives of those whom he intended to succour. Had he in his rashness been carried away by the current, in all probability it would have deterred others from making the attempt. Next, your correspondent says that Mr. Abbott "swam across the river." This is rubbish, as the rock on which the capsized individuals were standing was not more than 50 yards from the bank of the river!

Again, your correspondent does the persons who were standing on the bank devising safe and reasonable means for the relief of the unfortunates in the river great injury; for not a man there but was doing his utmost, by various means, to give speedy and safe assistance to the capsized group on the rock before them.

Moreover, it is not at all ascertained that the boat was capsized by striking a rock, the cause of the accident being a matter of mystery to all concerned. In a case like this it is of the first importance that the public should have

FACTS.

Oct. 3.

## THE RECENT KOLHAPORE LIBEL CASES.

THE Bombay Government have issued the following order on a petition praying for a remission of the unexpired portion of the sentences of imprisonment passed at the Criminal Sessions on the native editors who libelled Mr. Barve:—

Judicial Department, Bombay Castle,
18th September, 1882.

Petitions from Balaji Rowji and others, inhabitants of Kaladgi and Bagalkote, without date, state that one Gopal Ganesh Ajarkar and one Bal Gangadhur Tilak were at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay found guilty of the offence of defaming Rao Bahadur Mahadev Wasoodeo Barve, C. I. E., State Karbhari of Kolhapore, and were sentenced to simple imprisonment for a period of four months: and pray, for reasons given, that Government will be pleased to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence passed upon them.

Letter from Mr. Hari Rowjee, dated 8th September, 1882. Forwards petitions signed by inhabitants of Poona and other places, on the same subject.

Petition from Mr. C. P. Lakshmipati Nayudu Barrister-at-law, and other members of the Akola, Bar, Berar, without date, on the same subject.

Resolution.—The memorialists should be informed that Government see no cause to interfere with a sentence entirely within the discretion of the Judge, inasmuch as no matter is now alleged which was not before the Judge and jury at the trial.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council takes this opportunity of expressing a hope that the sentence passed upon these two persons will serve as a warning that public and private character cannot be calumniated with impunity where British law is in force. Those who conduct public journals undertake a certain responsibility, of which, if they abuse it, they must be prepared to accept the consequences.

3. In the present case great public inconvenience has been caused by the prolonged detention from his duty of an eminent public servant, who has been recklessly accused by vile crimes, absolutely without foundation, as he has now been shown; and it is only fitting that all who have been concerned in the affair should bear their due share of punishment.

H. F. ASTON.

Ag. Under-Secretary to Government.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the fourth quarterly meeting of the Corporation held yesterday afternoon, the Health Officer's reports for the first and second quarters of 1882 were considered, and at the same time the attention of the Corporation was drawn to the suggestion made by Dr. Blanc to the effect that when considering the budget estimates for next year the Corporation should be asked to make provision for the maintenance by the Municipality of medical officers in the most crowded districts of the city, whose services shall be given gratuitously to the poor, and who shall be authorised to distribute medicine to indigent patients free of cost. Dr. Blanc explained his proposal at some length, observing that large numbers of deaths in Bombay were due to diseases that might be cured by proper medical treatment, which it was not possible to give to the poor people who objected, or were too ill to go to dispensaries and hospitals. After some little discussion a resolution was passed, to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report on the subject in time to allow the question to be discussed before the next budget estimates are prepared. Dr. Blaney, in speaking on the Health Officer's reports, pointed out the increase in the rate of mortality in Bombay, and compared with it the "enviable" mortality during the period that Dr. Hewlett was Health Officer of Bombay. Dr. Blanc remarked that comparisons were odious, and that there was nothing to prove that Dr. Weir did not do his duty, and do it well. Dr. Blanc also stated that in his opinion the increase in the death-rate was in a great measure due to emanations from the soil turned up for drainage purposes. The reports of the Health Officer were recorded. A petition was read from Messrs. B. Sorabjee J. Jejeebhoy, Dorabjee J. Furdoonjee, and other residents of the Tardeo-road, complaining of the deposit of town sweepings on the Tardeo Flats. Madame Blavatsky also wrote complaining of the bad smells. The matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner. Sanction was given to the employment of an establishment for the new pumping station at Lovegrove, from the 15th instant.

## THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 3.—The changes in pressure to-day are comparatively slight. The barometer still falls over Bengal, Assam, and at Benares; the depression occupying much the same position that it did yesterday. But in all other parts of India and Burmah the barometer is rising slightly. The circulation is again very distinct, the wind blowing from south-east and south over the Bay, Burmah, and Lower Bengal; from the east and north-east in Assam, at Darjeeling, and Lucknow; and from the north, north-east, or north-west at Allahabad, Benares, and over the Central Provinces and Central India. Elsewhere the wind is generally westerly. Much cloud again prevails, except in the Punjab, parts of the North-West Provinces, and the north of Bombay, where the sky is cloudless. Rain has fallen in the south and east, and over Burmah. Rain to-day:—Patna, nearly 3 inches; Akyab, 1¼ inch; Mercara, nearly 1 inch; Goa, ¾ inch; Sutna, Salem, and Bangalore, about ½ inch. Previously, Calicut had 3¾ inches; Dinapore and Nellore, about 3 inches; Madura, 1½ inch; Cudd

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

### THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

## NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 7½ per cent. has been declared for the six months ending June, 1882 (making for the whole year 17½ per cent.), and will be paid on and after the 10th October to those shareholders whose names appear on the register on 2nd October, on production of share certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 10th October, both days inclusive.
By order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, September 30, 1882.

### P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard

[redacted]

THESE are the rates

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| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| Do. | A W I American | do. | do. |
| Do. | U S Rifle | do. | do. |
| Do. | No. 6 Canister | do. | per case. |

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

### LITTLE'S

SOLUBLE PHENYLE
IS THE ONLY TRUE DEODORISER.
COSTS LESS THAN FOUR PIE FOR ONE GALLON.
"RICH MAN'S FRIEND."
"POOR MAN'S SLAVE."
A WONDER-WORKING AGENT.
Samples per V. P. P.
PAMPHLETS FREE OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

To be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO. KEMP & CO., B. PHILLIPS & CO., THOMSON & TAYLOR, BOLTON & CO., M. RENNARD, JAMES PEARSE, BARTON & CO., W. J. ESSAI, D. FERNANDES & CO., and B. S. MADON & CO.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT BOMBAY DIVISION.

### CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms are printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press and will be sold at the Custom House and at the Office-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

| | Per Copy. Pies. | Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p. |
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| E MANIFEST. | | |
| triplicate, and | | |
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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. :—
7 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases coloured prints.
1 ,, boot elastic.
2 ,, cotton shawls.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 5th October, 1882.

## NOTICES.

GAS PIPING.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER Company, Ld., invite TENDERS for the supply of 50,000 feet of 1 inch and 1¼ GAS PIPING to be delivered within one month.
C. E. ASHBURNER.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcuæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia,

[redacted]

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

### SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Dr R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (Wreath and diamond) at the bottom of the bottle
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

## INSURANCES.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
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| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL | ,, 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 8,000,000 |
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| LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY | ,, 5,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | ,, 3,750,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

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| SWISS-LLOYD MARINE RANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| ARANG MARINE INSU- Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
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MARINE INSURANCE in the above to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer nd MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. MPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Mare, can obtained on application. RT BROTHERS, Agents.

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LANDISE, BUILDINGS, E PRESSES, SHOPS, URE, HOTELS, AND ROPUSSIL, granted on the BUNDERS and

d on Mills, &c.
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.....£300,690
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GNED without reference. MILITARY LIVES in turned.
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when assured leaves

y amount to £2,389,907.

FUNDS.

1875 .....£3,492,950 1 4
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## D. W. D.

### FINEST IRISH WHISKY.

### THE DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THESE unequalled WHISKIES are distilled *exclusively* in POT STILLS from the best Grain and with the celebrated North Dublin Brewing Water, used only by the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company, Limited, and one other Distillery in Ireland.

One Leaf Fine Old ... ...R. 26 0
Three Leaves Finest Old ... ... ,, 27 8

BOTTLED IN BOND IN DUBLIN FOR INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

## BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

### GENT'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

| | | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cotton Half-Hose | ... ... ... | ...from | 4 12 per dozen. |
| Fancy coloured | do. ... ... ... | ... ,, | 5 8 ,, |
| Fancy striped | do. (very superior) ... | ... ,, | 8 15 ,, |
| Plain coloured | do. (equal to silk and wear better) | ... ,, | 10 8 ,, |
| Merino | do. (Bismark) ... ... | ... ,, | 9 8 ,, |
| ,, | do. (Fancy coloured) ... | ... ,, | 9 15 ,, |
| ,, | do. (Simla) ... ... | ... ,, | 10 8 ,, |
| ,, | do. (Grey and Drab) ... | ... ,, | 9 8 ,, |
| Black Silk | do. ... ... ... | ... ,, | 17 15 ,, |
| Ribbed Worsted Stockings | ... ... ... | ... ,, | 2 8 per pair. |

Merino and India Gauze Under Vests in great variety. Compare our qualities and prices with other establishments, and you will see that the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR is the CHEAPEST HOUSE in India for all classes of goods.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

## CAMPAIGN WATCHES

BY

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced, Rs. 25. In hunting case, Rs. 30. In half-hunting case, Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

CARLTON WHISKEY, ELEVEN YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY, FIVE YEARS' OLD

## CARLTON WHISKEY.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloid possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Im pared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following:—
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE
PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
BY DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N.W., England
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—
Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co. Chemists, Madras.
E. Speechly, Kurrachee.
J. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Stree
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, &c.

## BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

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| CALCUTTA | KURRACHEE | LUCKNOW | BENARES |
| BOMBAY | POONAH | CAWNPORE | LAHORE |
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and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

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| MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., | Calcutta. |
| G. F. KELLNER & Co., | Calcutta and Branches. |
| GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., | Calcutta. |
| TREACHER & Co., Limited, | Bombay and Poonah. |
| E. GILLON & Co., | Lahore. |
| MURRAY & Co., | Lucknow and Meerut. |

## ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !

### A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—
"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—
"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—
"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

"Applications for Agencies," to F. WELSH, GENERAL MANAGER, INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, LD., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

## NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HIRDA COLLECTION of the Southern Division Forests, for the season 1882-83, which is estimated at

IN BELGAUM:—
Khanapur Taluka ..... 3,300
Belgaum Taluka ..... 1,200
Total ..... 4,500 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA:—
N. D. of Kanara ..... 2,210
C. D. of Kanara ..... 100
S. D. of Kanara ..... 1,500
Total ..... 3,900 khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bunders, will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.
4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1882.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.
Conservator's office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, Sept. 6, 1882.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort,

## NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

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Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Bhadlij | Chindwara | Parus |
| B. Bunder. | Bhosawul | Satari | Dapki |
| Mustid ,, | Junction*† | Chapura | Akola |
| Byculla | Sowda | Mirgani (for Marble | Boregaum |
| Chinchpoogly | Nimborah | Rocks) | Katipurna |
| Parel Station | Haver | Nagpoor | Moortizapoor |
| Dadur | Khanapur | Hula Gate | Mohona |
| Sion | Burhanpur | Badlapoor | Koorun |
| Coorla | Chandnee | Wangni | Budnaira* |
| Ghat-Cooper | Mandwa | Narel | Malker |
| Bhandoop | Dongergaum | Chinchowli | Chandoor |
| Tannah* | Bagmar | Kurjut*† | Damergaun |
| Deewa | Khundwa*† | Padesdari | Poolgaum |
| Callian Junction* | Jawar | Khandalla | Dygaum |
| Titwalla | Beerh | Lanowlee* | Wurdah† |
| Khadawali | Singaji | Karli | Pownar |
| Wassind | Harsud | Kurkulla | Sindee |
| Shapoor | Kirkeam | Tulligaun | Boree |
| Atgaum | Bheringee | Salaivadi | Kapri |
| Khardee | Hurda* | Chinchwad | Saigaon |
| Kussarah* | Timoornee | Kirkee | Jehwoor |
| Egutpoorah* | Pagdhal | Poona*¶¶ | Keim |
| Ghotee | Sewnee | Loonee | Barsee Road* |
| Bailgaum | Dhanam | Ooroolee | Marbeh |
| Deolalee B. | Khundi | Yeoat | Unger |
| Siding | Dularia | Kheirgaum | Mohol |
| Nassick Rd* | Kiarsee for | Patus | Packney ‡ |
| Kheirwadee | Hoshengabad | Dhond† | Sholapur* |
| Niphar | Rampur | Borebail | Hoodgee |
| Lassulgaum | Bagra | Decksal and | Kurulgaum |
| Munmar | Semri | Bheegwan | Doodneh |
| Nandgaum* | Sohagpore*¶ | Kartuz | Goodoor |
| Naidongree | Paparia (for Pachmari) | Poomulwaree | Goolhurga |
| Chalisgaum | Bankeri | Warrengaum | Shahabad*†‡ |
| Kulgaum | Babal | Nargaum | Wadi |
| Galna | Gadawara | Khankeer | Nulwar |
| Pachora | Bohanee | Mulkapoor | Yedagherry |
| Mhow | Kureli (for Saugor) | Biswa Bridge | Sydapore |
| Mussawud | Nursingpore | Nandoora | Road |
| Sisowlee | Kuruk Bail | Jullum† | Kistna |
| ulgaum | | Sheagaum* | Chicksagore |
| | | | Raichore*† |

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba | oisur | Keem | Thasra |
| Church Gate | Wangaum | Palonee | Pali |
| Street | Danoo Road | Unclesur | Bijchavi |
| Marine Line | Goolwood | Broach* | Nariad [bad |
| Charnee Rd | Wevjee | Chinnargaum | Mahmooda- |
| Grant Road | Sunjan | Pallej | Baraitee |
| Mahaluxmee | Bheelar | Meagaum | Ahmedabad† |
| Parell | Damaun Rd. | Kurwan | Saburmuttee |
| Dadur | Oodwara | Mundala | Ambli Road |
| Mahim | Pardee | Dubhoe | Sanund |
| Bandora | Bulsar | Bhadurpore | Charolee |
| Andaree | Dongree | Etola | Jackwara |
| Goregaum | Beelcemora | Baroda* | Veerumgaum |
| Berewee | Umulsar | Baiwa | Jhond |
| (Dysur) | Nowsaree | Wasud | Patree |
| Bhynder | Murolee | Nowley | Kharraghora |
| Bassein Road | Sucheen | Anand | Sabli Road |
| Veraur | Surat*¶ | Bhalnj | Lillapore Rd |
| Sopalla | Amrolee | Oomret | Luctoran |

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1882.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Commander W. E. Breeze, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, with the European mails of the 15th September and the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie and 4 children.
Mr. J. D. Howard.
Mr. and Mrs. Green and infant.
Mrs. Watson and 3 children.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Taylor.
Mr. and Mrs. Bagshawe.
Miss Ottaway.
Mrs. Webber.
Miss Johnstone.
Mr. W. Barnes.
Mrs. Nicholson.
Col. W. Macdonald.
Misses Blewitt.
Major A. J. D. Hawes.
Mr. Jas. Walker.
Mr. D. Campbell.
Mr. and Mrs. Abbott and 2 infants.
Miss Poole.
Mrs. Milton.
Miss Lewis.
Mr. Thos Carter.
Mr. J. H. Wilson.
Jookdeen Tho sing.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Peliti and infant.
Mr. Goldstein.
Mr. J. C. Methven.
Major & Mrs. Noble & infant.
Mr. F. Goodwin.
Mr. Cruddas.
Major Pedder.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Cook.
Mr. C. M. Smith.
Col. and Mrs. Sim.
Rev. J. D. Cassels.
Lieut. A. Pringle.
Mr. W. R. Parry.
Mr. F. Goodrich.
Mr. F. A. Larmour.
Major W. F. Sandwith.
Col. Maunsell.
Col. H. P. Hawke.
Mr. Pendlebury.
Mr. G. R. Watts.
Mr. Jas. Peake.
Mr. M. C. Leckie.
Capt. Sutherland.
Major Palmer.
Mr. Baines.
Mrs. Sewell and 2 sons.

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr. Harris.
FROM SUEZ.—Mr. Gawthorne.
FROM ADEN.—Sergt. and Mrs. W. Bailey and infant. Seven natives.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 9TH TO 15TH SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught remain at Balmoral.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, and accompanied by the King and Queen of Greece, arrived at Marlborough House on Wednesday from Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany continued their cruise along the coast in the Lively and arrived at Aberdeen on Wednesday, when they landed and proceeded to Balmoral.

The Duke of Cambridge reviewed the troops quartered at Dover on Monday.

A Cabinet Council was held at Downing-street on Wednesday, at which all the Ministers, except Lord Spencer, were present.

The news of the captures of Tel-el-Kebir and the crushing defeat of Arabi's troops was received in London and throughout the country on Wednesday [illegible] public satisfaction.

[illegible]al telegram has been forwarded from [illegible] expressing the Queen's gratification at [illegible] the announcement of the great victory [illegible]ops in Egypt, as well as the special men[illegible] by Sir G. Wolseley of the admirable [illegible]n which the Duke of Connaught led his

[illegible]tham, M.P., at a meeting connected with [illegible]ng of a Liberal Club, near Huddersfield, [illegible]y, spoke in favour of the general policy of [illegible]rnment, especially vindicating the expedi[illegible]kypt.

[illegible]frid Lawson, M.P., delivered an address [illegible]ay night at Aspatria, Cumberland, on the [illegible]n question, in which he reiterated his strong [illegible]ondemnatory of the war.

[illegible]uletins issued regarding the state of the Archbishop of Canterbury still continue on the whole favourable.

Sir George Grey, who had served in various Liberal Cabinets as Home Secretary, and who retired from public life in 1874, died on Saturday evening, at his seat, Falladon, near Alnwick, at the age of 83.

Disturbances have occurred at Coventry in connexion with the agitation against the Vicar's rate, and the public sale of goods seized for non-payment of the rate has had to be postponed in consequence.

The foundation stone of a free library for Leek, Staffordshire, the gift of Mr. Josiah Nicholson, silk manufacturer, was laid on Monday.

An engine-driver and a watchman were killed by the explosion of a boiler at the Wicklow Harbour Works on Monday.

An explosion occurredon Friday in an iron foundry at Glasgow, causing very serious injuries to a number of the workmen, three of whom have since died in the Infirmary, while two others are in a precarious condition.

A Boulogne fishing vessel was wrecked off the Norfolk coast on Wednesday morning, and the captain and nine of the crew were drowned.

Lord Falmouth won the St. Leger at Doncaster Races on Wednesday with Dutch Oven.

Affairs in Ireland having assumed a somewhat more tranquil aspect, the Lord-Lieutenant has left Dublin on a week's tour in the West, special precautions being taken to provide for his safety on the journey.

The Arrears of Rent Act has been begun to be put in practical operation, and the Land Commissioners have issued printed instructions for the guidance of the investigators under the Act.

The convict Francis Hynes was hanged at Limerick on Monday for the murder of the herd Doloughty, near Ennis. Unusual efforts had been made to obtain a commutation of the capital sentence, an appeal from the Lord-Lieutenant to the Premier having been resorted to.

OBITUARY.—Sir George Grey, Bart.; Sir James Alderson; Maj.-Gen. A Bassano, C.B.; Surg. T. E. Worgan, Bom. M.S.; J. W. Treeby, J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex; W. Morriss, J.P. for Halifax; Lady Baxter; Lady Louisa Ramsay; the Hon. Charlotte Cameron.

VERY stirring events have occurred during the week at the seat of war in Egypt, brilliant and decisive victories having been achieved by the troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley's command.

At daybreak on Saturday morning the rebel Commander, with a large force of all arms, moved on the British advanced posts at Kassassin, seeking to take them by surprise. General Willis promptly foiled this attempt, and drove back his assailants with serious loss, taking four of their guns. The enemy retired into their line of works, from which they fired upon our men at 5,000 yards' range. Our loss was 2 killed and about 50 wounded.

On Wednesday, four days later, Sir Garnet Wolseley, having concentrated his forces at Kassassin, advanced at daybreak upon the extensive and strongly-fortified position held by Arabi at Tel-el-Kebir, and carried the whole of the earthworks and camps by an irresistible rush in 20 minutes. There was great emulation among our troops to be first within the Egyptian intrenchments. The enemy, surprised and panic-stricken, ran away in thousands, pursued by our cavalry, throwing away their arms to accelerate their flight. Many guns, trains, and an immense quantity of supplies and stores were captured, and a large number of prisoners taken. Arabi escaped on horseback in the direction of Zagazig. The enemy's loss was very heavy, and ours comparatively slight.

Major-General Macpherson the same day made a forced march with the Indian Contingent and occupied Zagazig, where the Governor came in and the people showed themselves friendly. Five trains with engines were captured. Arabi is believed to have fled to Cairo, where it is expected that our troops will arrive very shortly. A rumour is current that he has been captured.

The taking of Tel-el-Kebir has produced a deep impression at Alexandria and Port Said, the native as well as the European population manifesting great joy. The rebel commander at Kafrdawar has offered to surrender, and the latest telegram from Ismailia reports that the remnant of Arabi's shattered army has submitted unconditionally.

M. Duclerc has instructed the French Ambassador in London to convey to Lord Granville the congratulations of the French Government on the splendid English victory in Egypt.

The Anglo-Turkish Military Convention has not yet been formally signed, the British Government insisting on certain modifications in the terms of the Sultan's proclamation against Arabi.

Lord Dufferin has complained to the Porte of a fresh arrest of labourers engaged for service with the English Army in Egypt. The men have been since released.

The Montenegrin Government has protested at Constantinople, and also asked for the intervention of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty, on account of the attacks made near Popgoritza by armed bands of Albanians.

The Emperor of Russia and the members of the Imperial Family attended the fete of St Alexander Nevsky, at St. Petersburgh, on Monday, and the Imperial party in driving through the town comparatively unguarded, were enthusiastically greeted by the populace.

General Tchernaieff has left St. Petersburg to assume the chief direction of affairs in Turkestan.

An International Anti-Semitic Congress was opened at Dresden on Saturday, many Russians and Austrians attending.

The latest intelligence from Chili is of a very warlike character, the Chilian Government appearing to be determined to bring the war with Peru to a speedy close.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have arrived at San Francisco, on their way to British Columbia.

The trial of the prisoners charged at New York with postal frauds has been somewhat abortive. After deliberating for three days the jury convicted two minor offenders, but could not agree in the case of Senator Dorsey and two other principal defendants, and were discharged.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. E. H. W. Gordon, B.C.S.
Mr. F. T. Atkinson, B. C. S.
Mr. W. H. Dobbie, B. Uncov.
Mr. E. J. Jones, B. Uncov.
Mr. R. J. P. Pinder, B. Uncov.
Mr. H. L. Swinburne, B. Uncov.
Col. I. Ketchen, M. R. A.
Capt. L. Langley, M. R. E.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. W. T. Blanford, B. C. S. 3 mo.
Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, B. Uncov., 3 mo.
Major W. J. Williamson, C. I. E., B. S. C., 3 mo.
Major J. T. Whish, B. S. C., 6 mo.
Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, B. S. C., 21 days.
Surg. E. Mulvany, B. M. S., 11 days.
Sub-Cond. A. Little, B. Co nst., 6 mo.
Mr. H. T. Knox, M. C. S., 3 mo.
Major E. W. Shaw, M. S. C. 3 mo.
Major E. H. Eyre, M. S. C., 6 mo.
Capt. S. G. F. Selfe, M. R. A., 21 days.
Mr. J. Davidson, Bo. C. S., 6 mo.
Mr. C. McIver, Bo. Uncov., 3 weeks.
Major G. C. Hogg, Bo. Cav., 1 week.
Surg.-Major J. P. Stratton, M. D., Bo. M. S., 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. G. S. D. Dale, B. C. S.
Mr. J. Cousins, B. Uncov.
Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, B. Uncov.
Mr. J. K. Hume, B. Uncov.
Mr. C. F. Wintle, B. Uncov.
Col. J. J. H. Gordon, C. B., B. S. C.
Col. J. W. McQueen, C. B., A. D. C., B. S. C.
Col. L. H. Williams, B. S. C.
Col. B. Walton, C. I. E., B. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. R. E. Boyle, B. S. C.
Major W. MacD. Robinson, B. S. C.
Capt. R. J. H. Wyllie, B. S. C.
Major George Lamb, B. R. A.
Major W. C. Ramsden, B. Inf.
Major D. H. Robertson, B. Inf.
Capt. F. Beauclerk, B. R. E.
Capt. H. Brown, B. R. E.
Capt. C. Hoskyns, B. R. E.
Surg.-Major A. Skeen, B. M. S.
Surg.-Major F. Odevaine, B. M. S.
Surg. A. S. Reid, B. M. S.
Sub-Cond. J. McClare, B. P. W. D.
Sub-Cond. T. Coughrane, B. Ord.
Mr. W. H. Glenny, M. C. S.
Capt. G. C. Fenwick, M. S. C.
Lieut. G. S. Baugh, M. S. C.
Lieut. R. D. MacDonnell, M. S. C.
Capt. R. W. O'Grady, M. R. A.
Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, Bo. Uncov.
Capt. C. E. Yate, Bo. S. C.

## THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 15.)

ADMIRALTY, September 11.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieut. C. H. Edge, has been permitted to resign his Commission.

September 12.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 1st April, 1881—

Fleet Surg. G. Moore, M. D., has been placed on the Retired List from the 13th instant, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals and Fleets.

The following Staff Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in H. M.'s Fleet, viz. :—George Curtis, with seniority of 1st instant; George Bewsher Beale, M. D., John Stephen Dobbyn, M. D., with seniority of 4th instant.

September 13.

The following promotions have this day been made :—

Lieut. R. H. Archer to be Commander in H. M's. Fleet, with seniority of 12th September, 1882.

Sub-Lieut. W. O. Story to be Lieut. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of the 8th Sept. 1882.

Sub-Lieuts. A. E. Harford, R. G. O. Tupper, W. W. Hewett, to be Lieuts. in H. M's. Fleet, with seniority of 12th Sept., 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, and 30th April, 1877, Chief Engr. J. G. Shearman has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 8th instant.

The following Asst.-Paymrs have been pro-mot ed to the rank of Paymr. in H. M's. Fleet, with the seniorities stated against their names :—C. F. W. Edwards, 9th inst., and W. S. Watson, 10th inst.

## THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 15.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL Sept. 12.

STAFF.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following appointments to the Staff in Egypt :—

Cavy. Divn.—Major-Gen. D. C. Drury-Lowe, C.B., to command; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Stewart, 3d. Dragoon Guards, from Brgde. Major to be Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr-Genl.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. G. Gerard, Ben. S. C. (now specially employed), to be a Depy. Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Genl.

1st Cavy. Bgde.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Sir B. C. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., 13th Hussars, from Asst.-Adjt. Genl. to be a Brgde.-Genl. on the Staff to command; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. McCalmont, 7th Hussars (now especially employed) to be a Bgde. Major.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, September 15.

Royal Engineers, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. D. Crozier to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. A. L. de Montmorency, deceased.

Staff, Major-Genl. H. Wray, C. M. G., R. Engrs., to be a Bgdr. Genl. on the Staff of the Army serving in Egypt.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Sir T. D. Baker, K. C. B., half-pay, from Depy. Qr.-mr. General in Ireland, to be Depy. Adjt. Genl. in Ireland, vice Major-Genl. G. B. Harman, C. B., appointed to the Staff in Egypt.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. J. Maclean, half-pay, from Asst. Adjt. and Qr.-mr. Genl. in Ireland, to be Depy. Qr.-mr. Genl. in Ireland, vice Col. Sir T. D. Baker, K. C. B.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. Le Guay Geary, R. A., from Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., R. A., at Head Quarters, to be Asst. Adjt. Genl., R. A., at Head Quarters, vice Col. T. E. Hughes, R. A., appointed to the Staff in India.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Tillard, R. (late Bengal) A., to be Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., R. A., at Head Quarters, vice Col. H. Le G. Geary, R. A.

Major W. T. Dooner, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be a Brig. Major on the Staff of the Army serving in Egypt.

Capt. A. J. O. Pollock, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a Brig. Major, vice Capt. R. C. Hare, the Cheshire Regt., appointed to the Staff in Egypt.

PROVISIONAL BATTALIONS.

Col. G. V. Watson, from Lieut.-Col. commanding 34th Regt. Dist. (The Border Regt.), to be a Lieut.-Col. to command.

Col. the Hon'ble. C. J. Addington, from Lieut.-Col. commanding 35th Regt. Dist., (The Royal Sussex Regt.), to be a Lieut.-Col. to Command.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Genl. H. W. Gulliver, R. (late Bengal) Engrs., retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Genl.

Lieut., with local and temporary rank, Achilles F. P. M. J. A. F. X. Sammut, Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, to have the local rank of Lieut. in Egypt, whilst serving with the Army, in that country.

INDIA OFFICE, 15th September, 1882.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India :—

Capt. I. S. M. Hamilton, Gordon Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp to the C.-in-C. at Madras.

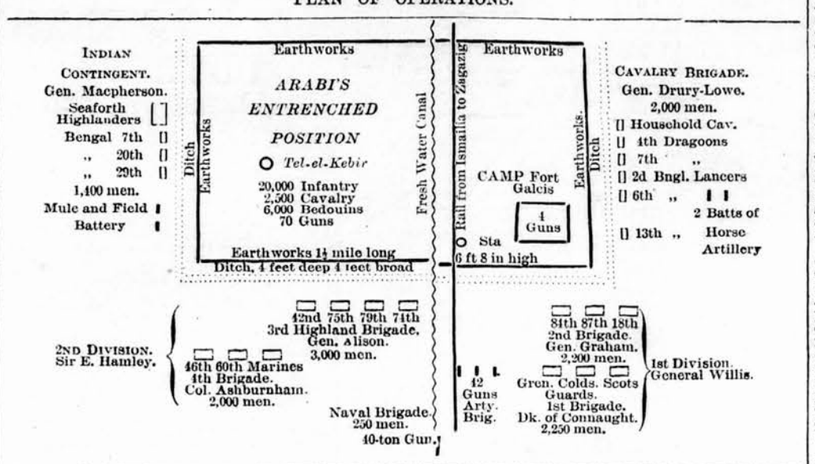
Major R. C. D'E Spottiswoode, 10th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Genl. C. Cureton, C. B., Comdg. a Divn, of the Bengal Army.

Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, Ben. S. C., to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Genl. Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K. C. B., Comg. a Div. of the Ben. Army.

## THE FIGHT AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.




## END OF THE WAR IN EGYPT.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S TELEGRAMS.

FROM Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War :—

ISMAILIA, Sept. 13.

Struck camp at Kassassin Lock yesterday evening. After bivouacked on the high ridge above camp till 1-30 this morning. Then advanced upon the very extensive and very strongly fortified position held by Arabi with 20,000 regulars, of whom 2,500 were cavalry, with 70 guns, and 6,000 Bedouins and irregulars. My force was about 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 sabres, and 60 guns. To have attacked so strong a position by daylight with the troops I could place in line would have entailed very great loss. I resolved, therefore, to attack before daybreak, doing the six miles that intervened between my camp and the enemy's position in the dark. The cavalry and two batteries Horse Artillery on my right had orders to sweep round enemy's line at daylight. On left Cavalry, First Division, Second Brigade, under General Graham leading, supported by Guards, under Duke of Connaught. On their left seven batteries of artillery, 42 guns in line, with supporting brigade. Then the second division Highland Brigade, leading Indian Contingent south of Canal, with Naval Brigade on railway in intervals. Great emulation evinced by regiments to be first in the enemy's works. All went at them straight, the Royal Irish Regiment particularly distinguishing itself by its dash, and the manner in which it closed with the enemy. All his works and camps now in our possession. I do not yet know how many guns have been captured, but it is a considerable number. Several trains captured. Immense quantities of supplies and stores. Enemy ran away in thousands, throwing away their arms when overtaken by our cavalry. Their loss has been very great.

General Willis is very slightly wounded. Colonel Richardson (Duke of Cornwall's regiment), severely wounded. Of the Highland Light Infantry Majors Colville, Underwood, and Somerville, killed; Lieutenant Edwards wounded. Colonel Stirling, Dr. Canning, Armourer Sergeant Snelling, of Coldstreams, wounded. Colonel Balfour wounded in leg, and Colour-Sergeant Holmes killed in Grenadiers. Lieutenant M'Reilly, Black Watch, killed. Captains Coventry, Cumberland, and Fox wounded, Captain Hutton, aide-de-camp to Sir A. Alison, wounded. Further particulars later on.

Conduct of troops everything that could be wished. Cavalry now on march to Belbeis. Indian Contingent on its way to Zagazig, and will be followed this evening by Highland brigade. Arabi escaped on horseback in direction of Zagazig. The Cameron Highlanders.—Lieutenants Blackburn and Malcolm wounded, and Lieutenant Macdougall (attached to same regiment) also wounded. Canal has been cut in some places. Railway intact.

TEL-EL-KEBIR, Sept. 13.

Owing to the extensive nature of the enemy's position, and the extent of ground fought over, I have not yet been able to ascertain the exact number of guns; but it is between 50 and 60. Zagazig was occupied at four o'clock to-day by the Indian Contingent. General Macpherson seized five trains, with engines. People friendly there. Arabi gone to Cairo. Hope Belbeis was occupied by Cavalry to-day. Shall occupy it with Infantry to-morrow 14th; and, if all goes well, to push on to Kalinb, if not to Cairo, with Guards Brigade. Cavalry push on by forced marches to Cairo to-morrow, along desert route.

The following telegram was received at an early hour on Thursday morning at the War Office from Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., V.C., at Zagazig, dated Ismailia, 13th, 9.55 p.m.—Made a forced march after the capture of Tel-el-Kebir and occupied Zagazig with Empress's troops at 4.15 p.m. Seized five trains with engines. Governor came in. People submissive.

CAIRO, Sept. 15.

Received here with open arms by all classes.

There were about 10,000 soldiers here, who are laying down their arms, and are gladly returning to their homes.

Our Cavalry did extremely well in taking possession of Cairo by a very long forced march yesterday afternoon.

I am arranging for the surrender of the troops at Kafr Dowar.

Arabi and Toulba Pashas both prisoners in our guard-room there (? here).

The war in Egypt is over.

Send no more men from England.

Will now change my base from Ismailia to Alexandria.

Health and spirits of troops excellent.

All ranks worked hard and have done their duty well.

Midshipman de Chair is safe.

BENHA, Sept. 15.

Just arrived. General Lowe occupied Cairo yesterday afternoon.

Arabi and Toulba Pashas surrendered unconditionally.

Troops there—about 10,000 men—laid down arms.

Prefect of Police undertaken to maintain order.

I go on to Cairo at once.

### RECONNAISSANCE BEFORE THE STORMING.

Telegraphing from Kassassin on Tuesday, the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent said :—Sir Garnet Wolseley inspected the ground on the south side of the Canal, advancing with a small escort for a few miles in a south-westerly direction. This morning the Commander-in-Chief, with the Duke of Connaught, General Drury-Lowe, General Willis, General Wilkinson, and several officers of the headquarter staff, with a small escort of Bengal Cavalry, proceeded again to reconnoitre the enemy's positions. Taking the route north of the Canal, the Generals surveyed the enemy's works from much the same locality as that from which Colonel Buller made his sketches last week. A very successful reconnaissance was effected. Very few of the enemy were seen outside the earth works, and their furthest vedettes do not appear to venture more than three miles from their redoubts towards our position. Since Saturday, however, the rebels have thrown up some fresh earth works of a strong nature, and the great increase in the number of Arabi's tents has convinced our officers that he has been largely reinforced. A note was taken of the new entrenchments, and the Generals returned to camp at seven a. m. without having been interfered with by the enemy. They advanced five miles beyond our camp.

### ORDERS FOR THE ATTACK.

Sir Garnet Wolseley issued the following General Order on Tuesday afternoon :—

"The Army Corps will be prepared to advance at five p.m. this evening. Officers' light baggage, men's valises and blankets will be carried to the nearest point on the railway opposite the encampment of each corps, and battalions will there stack arms alongside the line. At 15 minutes past six, and not before that hour, the tents will be struck and packed alongside the valises. One non-commissioned officer and two men of each battalion will remain with the tents and valises. After depositing the tents the men will not return to their camp, but will be formed up by brigades, and march to the ground where they will be bivouacked. After sunset no bugles will be sounded until after broad daylight to-morrow. The present camp will be left in charge of one troop of the 19th Hussars and the remainder of the West Kent Regiment except 50, the 24th and 16th Companies of Royal Engineers, and all details of corps; troops under the command of General Nugent. Each solider will carry 100 rounds of ammunition, all of to-day's and also to-morrow's full rations, except meat. Water bottles are to be filled with tea. The transport will be brigaded at daybreak, keeping along the north of the railway line. Water-carts and stretchers will accompany the battalions when they march out of camp this evening. Thirty rounds for the men will be carried by the baggage animals. The Mounted Infantry will carry 70 rounds per man, arranging for the carriage of other 70. The Naval Brigade, the Indian Contingent, the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers will conform to the above instructions. The Naval brigade will be attached to the 40-pounder. The Duke of Cornwall's rifles will form the fourth brigade, under Colonel Ashburnham, and belong to the second division. A-1 and 1-T, 2-N, 2-H, 1-C, 3-J, 3-Royal Artillery will form the Artillery Brigade, under General Goodenough. The position the troops are to take has been pointed out by the General Commanding-in-Chief to-day. Distances will be taken from the fourth brigade. The *point d'appui* will be the left of the Duke of Cornwall's Infantry, which will rest upon the ninth hill, where the artillery has been placed.

### THE STORMING OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

We quote the following description of the fight at Tel-el-Kebir from the telegrams of the *Standard's* special correspondent :—The first move of the troops on Tuesday night was a short one, being only to the sand hills above the camp. There arms were piled, and the men lay down on the sand, or sat and chatted quietly over the coming fight. At one o'clock on Wednesday morning the word was passed round, and they again fell in. Never did a body of 14,000 men get under arms more quietly; the very orders appeared to be given in lowered tones, and almost noiselessly the dark columns moved off, their footfalls being deadened by the sand. The silence broken only by the occasional clash of steel, the certainty that the great struggle would commence with the dawn, and the expectation that at any moment we might be challenged by the Bedouin horsemen far out in the plain in front of the enemy, all combined to make it an impressive march, one which none who shared in it will ever forget. There were frequent halts to enable the regiments to maintain touch, and to allow the transport waggons, whose wheels crunched over the sandy plains with a noise which, to our ears, seemed strangely loud, to keep up with us. On our right was Graham's Brigade, which has already done good service by twice repelling the assaults of the enemy upon this camp. Next to them came the Guards Brigade, which was, when the action began, to act in support of that of Graham. Between these and the Canal moved the 42 guns of the Royal Artillery, under General Goodenough. On the railway itself, the Naval Brigade advanced with the 40-pounder on a truck. South of the Canal, the Highland Brigade led the advance, followed by the Indian troops in support. The Cavalry and Horse Artillery had started due north to make a long detour, and to come down upon the enemy's line of retreat.

By early dawn the troops had arrived within a thousand yards of the enemy's lines, and halted there for a short time to enable the fighting line to be formed, and other preparations to be made. A perfect silence still reigned over the plain, and it was difficult to credit the fact that some 14,000 men lay in a semicircle round the enemy's lines, ready to dash forward at a signal at the low sand heaps in front, behind which twice as many men slumbered, unsuspicious of their presence. As is usual in a movement carried out in the darkness, many detached parties altogether lost their way. I was with the Mounted Police, and for a while we completely lost the rest of the force, and moved hither and thither all night, until just at daybreak we nearly stumbled into the enemy's lines.

The attack began on our left, and nothing could be imagined finer than the advance of the Highland Brigade. The 74th were next to the Canal; next to them were the Cameronians; the Gordon Highlanders continued the line, with the Blackwatch upon their flank. The 46th and 60th formed the second line. Swiftly and silently the Highlanders moved forward to the attack. No word was spoken, no shot was fired until within 300 yards of the enemy's earth works, nor up to that time did a sound in the Egyptian lines betoken that they were aware of the presence of their assailants. Then suddenly a terrific fire flashed along the line of sand heaps, and a storm of bullets whizzed over the heads of the advancing troops. A wild cheer broke from the Highlanders in response, the pipes struck shrilly up, bayonets were fixed, and at the double, this splendid body of men dashed forward. The first line of entrenchments was carried, the enemy offering scarcely any resistance; but from another line of entrenchments which in the still dim light could be scarcely seen, a burst of musketry broke out. For a few minutes the Highlandrers poured in a heavy fire in exchange; but it was probably as innocuous as that of the unseen enemy, whose bullets whistled harmlessly overhead. The delay in the advance was but a short one. Soon the order was given, and the Brigade again went rapidly forward. Soon a portion of the force had passed between the enemy's redoubts and opened a flanking fire upon him. This was too much for the Egyptians, who at once took to their heels and fairly ran, suffering, as the crowded mass rushed across the open, very heavily from our fire, being literally mown down by hundreds.

Meanwhile, the fighting had begun on the other flank. The Horse Artillery shelled the enemy's extreme left. Here the Egyptians seemed more prepared than they had been on their right, and for a time kept up a steady fire. The 18th Royal Irish were sent to turn the enemy's left, under the guidande of Major Hart, who accompanied them as staff officer, and, at the word, dashed at the trenches and carried them at the bayonet's point, so turning the flank of the defenders of the position. Next to the 18th came the 87th, and next to them the 84th, the Guards being close up behind in support. These regiments advanced by regular rushes. For a short time the enemy clung to his line of entrenchments; but his fire was singularly ineffective, and our troops got fairly into the trenches in front of them. Then the enemy fought stoutly for a few moments, and the combat was hand to hand. Major Hart shot one man as he was trying to wrest his revolver from his hand, and this even after the trench had been turned by our advance on their flank. Then, as our troops poured in, the Egyptians fled as rapidly as those upon the other side of the Canal had done before the Highlanders.

The fight was now practically over, the only further danger arising from the bullets of our own troops, who were firing in all directions upon the flying enemy, as with loud cheers our whole line advanced in pursuit. The Egyptians did not preserve the slightest semblance of order, but fled in a confused rabble at the top of their speed. As we descended the hill leading down to Tel-el-Kebir station we captured the standing camp, with immense stores of forage and previsions. At the station were two trains, which were filled with fugitives, and these got away before our troops came up. Another engine, however, on the point of starting was blown up by one of our shells. The victorious line of troops advanced cheering across the enemy's camp, and halted at the station, where Sir Garnet Wolseley soon after arrived. Immediately afterwards General Drury-Lowe, with his staff, rode up, having cut across the line of retreat of the flying enemy. A good many of them had been killed by our rifle and artillery fire, but immense numbers, throwing their arms away, delivered themselves up as prisoners.

On the bridge of the Canal Sir Garnet Wolseley dictated his orders to General Macpherson and Genaral Lowe. The former was ordered to move at once with the Indian Brigade on Zagazig, and the latter to continue the work of the total dispersion of the enemy. As I write the troops are cheering their Brigadiers, Alison and Graham, who rode into the trenches at their head. The Highlanders and Guards are making themselves comfortable in the abandoned Egyptian tents, and are preparing to snatch a few hours' repose. Our casualties are at present unknown, but are not heavy. Those of the enemy are very large indeed. Reschid Pasha and Seunad Pasha are both wounded. Forty guns are believed to be captured.

Arabi barely escaped our cavalry, galloping off alone on a thoroughbred Arab.

The British wounded are being well cared for and will be sent down by the Canal.

TEL-EL-KEBIR, Wednesday Afternoon.

I have just returned after riding right round the enemy's position. Their loss has been extremely heavy; indeed, it is difficult to understand how so great a number of men have been killed in a battle which lasted but a brief hour.

The enemy's position consisted of lines of solid entrenchments, bound together by wattles, some four miles from flank to flank. At intervals are bastions mounting guns, and protected in front by successive series of deep trenches. At right angles to the extreme left of the position a deep trench extends for two miles to the rear, behind which is an entrenchment forming a defence of the front line from an attack on the flank.

Towards the canal on the right very strong works and natural irregularities of the ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost a great expenditure of life had it been attacked in front. This part of the line was, however, avoided; our attacks were directed towards the flanks.

All who accompanied the Highland Brigade are enthusiastic at the brilliant character of their advance. Their orders were to march up to the first trench, and to carry it by the bayonet, without firing a shot. This order was literally executed. After their conduct on preceding occasions, it was expected that the Egyptians would not stop to oppose a determined rush, but hundreds remained firm at their post, and were bayonetted where they stood.

As soon as this trench was won, the Highlanders were assailed from strong inner lines commanding the trench which they had carried; but, cheering loudly, they pressed forward, carring one redoubt after another, shooting and bayonetting the foe as they ran. At one point only was the advance checked for a moment, but the first line was reinforced from behind, and with another cheer they swept on again, and cleared the enemy from before them.

At some of these bastions the resistance, although unavailing, was desperate, the Egyptians being caught as in a trap by the rapidity of our advance, and defending themselves to the last. At these points the enemy lie dead in hundreds, while only here and there a Highlander lies stretched among them, lying face downwards, as if shot in the act of charging.

But few of them were hit in their advance towards the first trenches; it was after these were carried that the greater part of their casualties occurred.

A few feet only in front of one of the bastions six men of the 74th were lying, heads and bayonets pointed forward, while just in front of them, shot through the head, was the body of young Lieutenant Hume Somerville, who was evidently leading them on when a volley laid them all low.

Had the Egyptian fire been in any way accurate our losses must have been tremendous. As it is, they are marvellously slight when the nature of the works carried and the number of their defenders are taken into consideration. So far as we know at present, there are nine officers killed and from thirty to forty men, and about one hundred and fifty wounded.

As for the Egyptian loss no computation approaching accuracy has yet been made; but including what have been accounted for by the Cavalry, it cannot be short of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand. In several places I counted from thirty to fifty lying in heaps, and they lay in rows where the 42nd getting in flank enfiladed the lines they were holding against an attack in front. The dead extended for over a mile behind the position, as our pursuing troops fired after the mass of fugitives. Altogether the field of Tel-el-Kebir presents a terrible and ghastly sight.

There was but little time for the Artillery to come into play, and it was only in completing the disorganisation of the retreating army that they were of much service. The Egyptians who fell from shell and shrapnel bore but a small proportion to those killed by bullets and bayonets.

The time fixed for the attack to commence was admirably chosen as it was just at dawn, when the position to be attacked could be plainly made out, while the mass of the advancing troops must have been indistinct to the enemy.

The Chief of the Commissariat is a prisoner. He states that rations were issued the day before for eighteen thousand regular troops and seven thousand irregulars.

The Indian Cavalry have gone on to Belbeis, and will continue the pursuit. The Household Cavalry are following in support. Both will move promptly on Cairo. General Hamley goes to Zagazig with the Highland Brigade. He starts this evening. The railway to that point being in order, the 42nd go on by train. Headquarters with the First Division will follow at once.

Sufficient tinned provisions, for twenty thousand men for a month were captured. Some fifty guns have fallen into our hands.

### SURRENDER OF KAFR-ED-DOWAR.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed :—

Sept. 14, 2-0 p.m.

Budros Pasha, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, and Reouf Pasha, ex-Governor General of the Soudan, have arrived at Kafr-ed-Dowar, and have written to Khairi Pasha, Keeper of the Khedive's Seals, telling him that the entire Egyptian army, as well as Cairo, were ready to surrender to the Khedive; and they ask to be allowed to come immediately to Alexandria to present to his Highness an address from the Notables of Cairo, and to ask the Khedive's conditions.

Rubi Pasha, one of the Chiefs of the Egyptian rebel army, also signs the letter, and certifies that the Egyptian army is ready to surrender, and that not only has the dam across the Canal been cut, but the telegraph wires have been reinstated. White flags are flying over the enemy's entrenchments.

In answer to this letter, Budros Pasha, Reouf Pasha, and Rubi Pasha, who is in command of the troops facing Fort Meks, have been requested to come in.

The Khedive, in accordance with the British authorities, will insist upon unconditional surrender.

I am just going out to Ramleh to accompany the troops who will move out and take possession of Kafr-ed-Dowar.

7-40 p.m.

This afternoon our troops entered the frowning earthworks of Kafr-ed-Dowar, which have so long defied us. White flags waved over the redoubt, and one is placed at the foot of the Bastion on which is the Krupp gun which has so often sent its iron messengers into our lines.

Sir Evelyn Wood came out by train as far as Melaha Junction, and thence rode out to meet Reouf, Budros, and Rubi Pashas, who, with a small escort of Egyptian horsemen with a flag of truce, were waiting to receive him.

After a few words of courteous greeting the whole party moved back along the railway, the red coats of the General's cavalry escort mingling strangely with the white coats of the Egyptians. The train was waiting at Melaha Junction, and the General and the Egyptian parliamentaries entered it and proceeded to Alexandria.

Congratulations upon the complete success which has attended the British arms, and has at one blow brought the rebellion to a termination, are heard on all sides. It is universally considered that there will be no further resistance anywhere, and that the work of the troops is at an end.

This afternoon English and native music played in the courtyard of Ras-el-Tin Palace, and native military music is this evening again playing in the Grand Square.

To-night the Khedive gives a grand banquet, at which Sir Evelyn Wood and Staff, the British Consul General, the Egyptian Ministers, and other leading people of Alexandria are present.

The water in the Mahmoudieh Canal began to rise here at four this afternoon, and by six it had risen eight centimetres. The joy of the native population at the

frontier, and possessed of a language, literature, art, and civilization dating back to a time when its conquerors were rude barbarians.

## FOREIGN OPINION ON THE BRITISH VICTORY.

THE victory of our troops at Tel-el-Kebir forms the subject of much comment in the Continental Press. The principal Paris papers are moderate and friendly in tone. The *Temps* says:—"Sir Garnet Wolseley has shown he possesses one of the grand qualities which for the future will be the most necessary in the commander-in-chief of an expedition. He has been able to disdain the puerile impatience and the impotent criticism of those who blamed his slowness. He has attended only to the one thing—namely, the means of insuring the success of his operations; and he has continued to gather his forces together, without minding the malignant objection of the foreigner. . . . We do not hesitate to say that we are perfectly reassured as to the designs which ignorance and prejudice impute to England. We are persuaded 'the modern Carthage,' as she is now styled by way of variation on the application of '*Perfide Albion*,' will astonish the world by the disinterestedness, shall we say?—no, by the wisdom and policy of her claims. There will be neither annexation of Egypt, nor a protectorate, nor other preponderance than that springing from the facts themselves. England has only two interests in Egypt—namely, that the Suez Canal be open to her at all times, and that no Power, capable of being detrimental to her position on the Mediterranean, be established at Alexandria. As to laying hand on the Cairo government, and direct interference in the government of the country, one must little know England to believe any such thing."—The *Republique Francaise* says:—"All that Sir Garnet Wolseley said he would do he has done with mathematical precision at the very moment stated beforehand. Thus we find the force on which rested all the hopes of the military rebellion destroyed, or almost destroyed, The entry of the British into Cairo is a mere question of days, and we hope it will be effected as rapidly as possible so as to save the lives of the Europeans who had the firmness, or perhaps temerity to remain in the Egyptian capital in spite of the warnings given them." The *Republique Francaise* does not consider that the time has yet come to discuss the political aspect of Sir Garnet Wolseley's victory, but will say that England has thereby rendered service to the cause of civilisation.—The *Debats* admits, but without any sort of enthusiasm, that the termination of the campaign is but a question of days.—The *Paris*, on the other hand, is exuberant in the expression of its satisfaction. It specially praises the wonderful marching of the Indian brigade, and anticipates that by this evening the Indian cavalry may arrive in sight of Cairo.—*La Paix*, which more than any other journal reflects the opinion of the Elysee, says:—"We are most happy to congratulate our neighbours and friends on the other side of the Channel on the success of their arms in Egypt. The taking of Tel-el-Kebir is a victory of civilisation against barbarism. It is a victory gained in a just cause by a friendly nation, and one which reflects the greatest honour on its army." It further observes that though had the Egyptian army been vanquished in open field it might perchance have rallied, it difficult to believe that after being driven out of the entrenchments on which it had relied it can be other than hopelessly demoralised.—The *Liberte* says:—"We have always considered the laborious and perilous task courageously undertaken by the English as a great service rendered to the whole of Europe, and deserving of general gratitude. We are convinced that, faithful to the engagements they have undertaken, they have no idea that the Egyptian Question should be solved apart from the European concert; and we have reason to believe that they firmly desire in all the arrangements made safeguard the interests of France. We have thus no motive for not rejoicing in their victories which are those of civilisation itself." The Gambettist *Voltaire* says:—"Unless we are mistaken, Sir Garnet Wolseley declared, before leaving Alexandria for the Canal, that he would have done with Arabi's army before September 15. Should we be wrong, Arabi's French partisans will correct our mistake. On the 13th, a single blow puts the English in possession of Tel-el-Kebir. The affair was well managed, as the details amply prove. Where is Arabi? Where are his troops? Of what use have been the formidable intrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir? Will some of the friends of the Egyptian agitator enlighten us on the subject?" M. About's paper, the *XIXme Siecle*, asks "What will the English do with their victory? If they confine themselves to restoring what is called the *status quo ante Arabi* no difficulties will be raised, and the whole of Europe will owe them thanks and compliments. But what if they lay claim to confiscate Egypt and appropriate the Canal as the natural fruits of the war? This hypothesis is unfortunately regarded as rather probable, and it is hereupon that we shall see the Constantinople Conference return to the scene, and the eternal Eastern question arise again, more urgent and formidable than ever. The *Intransigeant* remarks:—"This event, the importance of which we have no wish to diminish, makes no change in our sentiments regarding the morality of the invasion, nor in our opinion about the material difficulties of the undertaking. We have already said that the bombardment of Alexandria and the occupation of Egypt without declaration of war, or reason, constituted an offence against international law—an act of brigandage. We still think so. We have said that the national party was the entire nation; that its energy, aided by the nature of the climate, would offer a longer resistance, and would cost more sacrifice than was generally believed in Europe. We still think so." The *Justica*, M. Clemenceau's organ, says:—"Tel-el-Kebir is only a military incident, the first effect of which will be to neutralise a part of the English forces; and afterwards, supposing she overcomes all difficulties, she will have to confront Europe. It is not easy to understand afterwards."—The *Francais*, the Duc de Broglie's organ, winds up an article on the English in Egypt as follows:—"Whatever may be the exigencies of Europe, the position of the English in Egypt is strong enough to enable them to repeat once more that maxim which has become the international law of our epoch.—*Beati possidentes*.'"

The leading commercial journals of Germany are generally more favourable in their criticism of the English action in Egypt than other papers, as they better understand its vital importance to the whole civilised world. Hence it is not surprising that the principal papers of the Hanseatic towns, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a prominent commercial journal of inland Germany, dwell upon Arabi's defeat exultingly. The Frankfurter Zeitung, after explaining why it considers the battle of Tel-el-Kebir decisive, remarks that the fact that among the fallen English are many officers, is a clear proof of their bravery. The article concludes with these observations:—"It is not yet apparent whether the English victory at Tel-el-Kebir will finish the campaign; but the principal military work is so far completed as to allow the pen to resume its task, the guns having spoken. After the soldiers the diplomatists, who will soon make themselves heard." The *National Zeitung* finds in all the fights between the English and Egyptians hitherto a notable disproportion between the boldness and ingenuity of the strategy on the Egyptian side and the incompetence of the troops to carry out the plans. "In England, naturally, people are in an exultant mood, and the same paper which, in agreement with the declarations of Mr. Gladstone, has hitherto always spared the world that England, after Arabi's defeat, would submit the settlement of Egyptian affairs to the European Areopagus now takes a tone of defiant tone. When the Russians, who had fought and won, stood before Constantinople, and had agreed upon the preliminaries of San Stefano, the Cabinet of St. James's and the City men were of a different opinion. England will probably in the end experience the same thing as Russia did in 1878—that the European Concert allows its members to sing solos only up to a certain point."—The *Germania* speaks in a similar tone. It exclaims:—"There we have it; that is the English disinterestedness; these are the clean hands with which England went to Egypt. Victory makes the Britons arrogant. It is not to be supposed that the Powers will make a concession to England which they refused a few years ago to Russsia, after an incomparably greater expenditure of blood and money. Independent policy in the East, considering many questions to be solved in the Balkan and Asia Minor, would threaten the peace every moment." The *Vossische Zeitung* [illegible] eagerly aims at commencing a [illegible]vention on the Egyptian question. [illegible]nks thereof are not wanting. The [illegible]owers gave the Sultan a man[illegible]er in Egypt. Hence they [illegible] from inquiring what has [illegible] This question will be the [illegible]ostile to England will use [illegible] that the Sultan is always [illegible]uction. England, how[illegible]sh the difficulties of [illegible] moral co-operation [illegible]f Egypt."

[illegible]n much surprised [illegible]erally expresses [illegible]eat Britain is [illegible] old world, [illegible] the British [illegible]olseley's [illegible]eceived [illegible]eters[illegible]sing[illegible]ion [illegible]ey

observers anticipated from the first, the ink of the ready writers has suddenly run dry.

Last night the papers in Rome were universally occupied with the taking of Tel-el-Kebir. The *Osservatore*, the clerical organ observes sarcastically on the simplicity of the Governmental papers continuing to assert that England must now deliver up the fruits of her victories, to be apportioned by others. It says if former Italian statesmen had not had more tact than the present ones, no kingdom of Italy would have been possible.

The intelligence of the British victory in Egypt caused a great sensation in Spain. The Madrid papers now express admiration for the management of the expedition under General Wolseley; but before this intelligence arrived all the principal papers in Madrid did not conceal their sympathy for Arabi, and in their unfriendly remarks on the campaign they repeatedly expressed the hope that a European Conference would interfere after Arabi's defeat, to prevent British supremacy in Egypt, or a British protection of the Suez Canal.

The news of the English victory at Tel-el-Kebir produced a great effect in Tunis.

## TURKISH OPINION ON ARABI'S OUTLAWRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9.

HOWEVER vaguely announced may the outlawry of Arabi Pasha seem to Europeans, the fact is patent enough to the Turks, and, according to the extent of their sympathies with the so-called National movement in Egypt, they are angry, indifferent, or pleased. As for the Turkish Press, with the exception of one petty journal, editorial views have undergone such a great change that really the papers would be no longer recognised but for the long-standing titles by which they are known to subscribers. The *Vakit*, for instance, considers the issue of this document as a most important measure pregnant with good results—an imperial step absolutely necessary to the efficacy of the Sultan's intervention, which could be no longer delayed in view of the approaching departure of the troops. It emphasises particularly the passage in the proclamation which states that the augmentation of Arabi's forces, through the ill-advised agitation kept up in Egypt, could only have the effect of causing England to redouble her efforts to bring him under subjection, the consequence being a very dangerous augmentation of the difficulties with which the Imperial Government has already to contend. It considers that the present situation has been brought about to a great extent through the misrepresentation of England's motives by the European Press, and it expresses the hope that, this being removed by the clear statements of the Government, the co-operation about to take place will be seconded by all faithful subjects of his Majesty.

The *Hakkikat* reviews the matter even more favourably. It represents the policy of England in a light that cannot fail to produce considerable impression upon the excited minds of our Moslem public in the capital. It recognises that the English expedition has been undertaken with the sole object of putting and end to the difficulties that had arisen with the National Party. It regrets that this intervention on our part should have been so unfavourably regarded by the Faithful, and the delay that has consequently arisen in the co-operation of the Ottoman troops. Like its subtle contemporary, the last-named journal, it charges the European Press with having wilfully misled the Mussulman public by insinuating that the desire of England was to obtain possession of Egypt in defiance of the Treaties of Paris and Berlin. The Convention, however, just concluded between the two Governments amply disproves these false statements, by showing that the sole aim of the British Government is the re-establishment of the *status quo*. She has engaged, continues the *Hakkikat*, to withdraw her troops the moment that affairs are restored to their normal condition, and, as under these circumstances the co-operation of the Ottoman troops will effectually serve Ottoman interests, and those of Islam in general, it exhorts all true Mussulmans to lend success to these Imperial measures, more particularly as this co-operation with England is absolutely necessary in order to reassure Europe as to the future of the Egyptian province. The *Hakkikat* draws particular attention also to that part of the proclamation in which it is stated that Arabi has acted in contempt of the prescriptions of the sacred law, and that his conduct throughout must therefore be stamped with illegality in the eyes of all true believers in the doctrines of Islam. It hopes that the truth may be recognised at last by the Egyptians themselves, and that, on the arrival of the Ottoman army, they may hasten to abandon a line of action that can only end in the ruin of their country, and, by submitting at once to lawful authority, assist in bringing about the only solution of the question now open which is at all compatible with Mahomedan interests.—*Globe*.

## THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE annual report of Mr. Juland Danvers, the Government Director of Indian railway companies, and Secretary to the Public Works Department at the India Office, has been published as a parliamentary paper. In his summary Mr. Danvers says:—

The total extent of railways open for traffic in India is 9,875¼ miles, of which 6,142¾ are in the hands of companies, 3,286¾ miles are State and provincial lines, and 445¾ miles belong to native States. A length of 726¾ miles was completed and opened during the year 1881. The principal additions were the extensions of the Punjab Northern Railway to Peshawar, thus completing the continuous railway communication between the extreme North-West frontier and the principal towns and seaports. At the same time other works have been carried on with activity in various parts of India.

The whole capital outlay on the railways amounted on the 31stof December last to about £134,200,581, of which £31,293, 415 has been laid out on State and provincial lines, £2,590,608 on lines in native States, £67,329,179 on guaranteed lines, and £31,087,379 on the East Indian Railways.

The net revenues from the railways amounted to £6,052,714, compared with £6,147,043 in the previous year. The charge during the year for interest on the Capital expended amounted £,3,272,651 in the case of the guaranteed lines, and taking the rate of 4 per cent., £1,395,360 for State railways. The surplus profits earned by the guaranteed lines and East Indian were £652,135 and £1, 031,233 respectively. Of this amount £326,097 was paid to the guaranteed companies, £206,386 to the East Indian Railway Company, as their shares of surplus profits, the Government retaining £326,097 from the former, and £825,547 from the East Indian profits.

The gross receipts in 1881 amounted to £13,725,953, compared with £12,457,469, of the previous year, and the expenses £6,773,239, compared with £6,310,426. The East Indian Railway earned £4,541,147, at an expenditure of £1,440,316. The gross receipts from the guaranteed lines amounted to £6,781,492, and the expenditure to £3,607,668; from the State lines £2,466,314, the expenditure being £1,719,255.

The total net earnings on all the lines yielded a return of nearly £5 3s. per cent. per annum compared with £4 15s. in 1880.

The number of passengers increased from 48,066,060 in 1880 to 57,271,133 in 1881. The receipts from passengers were £4,089,842, compared with £3,899,701 of 1880.

The aggregate quantities of goods carried by the railways amounted to 13,211,082 tons, compared with 10,453,137 of the previous year. The amount received for the conveyance of the same was £9,151,168, compared with £7,918,356, in 1880.

THE reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is, that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them *thick, heavy indigestible*. This may be easily detected *for if Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of starch*. Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.

The most wholesome and nutritious of confections is far less consumed than it would were it not for the greatly adulterated articles sold under the name of chocolate. Every cake of Chocolate bearing the name of Cadbury is guaranteed to consist solely of pure Cocoa and white sugar. Makers to the Queen.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S, and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

## THE STRIKE OF THE DUBLIN POLICE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.

THE 208 dismissed constables of the Dublin Metropolitan Police who were reinstated by the Lord Lieutenant returned to their duty to-day and deeply appreciate the generous action of his Excellency.

The following police order was issued to-day by Captain Talbot, Chief Commissioner of Police:—

"The Chief Commissioner publishes for the information of the force the following order, which he has received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with reference to the men recently dismissed the service:—

"'Chief Commissioner of Police.—With reference to my minute of the 5th inst., I now authorize you to announce that I have reviewed the results of the Board of inquiry which I appointed to inquire into the recent conduct and previous character of the men who on the 1st inst. were dismissed from the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and I have come to the conclusion that of the men so dismissed, the 208 whose names are appended hereto may be reinstated. As the remaining 17 men either took a prominent part in the recent insubordination movement or were men of previous bad character, I am unable to accede to their prayer for reinstatement. I have carefuly considered whether the reinstatement of the dismissed constables should be accompanied by any reduction or fine, but I regard dismissal as the only proper punishment for combined insubordination, and I therefore do not consider that on their reinstatement any other punishment should be inflicted upon them. I confidently expect that after the display of the proper spirit now shown by the force, and the great regret expressed by them for the part they have taken in this matter, no combination to act in defiance of orders will again arise; but it cannot be too clearly understood that I should not again be prepared to approve the reinstatement of any men dismissed for a like offence. I think it right to express my cordial approval of the conduct of the men who refused to take any part in the present unwise and insubordinate agitation.

"SPENSER."

Captain Talbot added the following memoranda:—

"The Commissioner observed with regret the conduct of many members of the force who sympathized with their dismissed comrades, encouraging them in insubordination by refusing to go on duty. Such conduct tended more to injure the dismissed constables than to help their cause. His Excellency while he abstained from alluding to these men in his minute, has desired me to mark their conduct, at which he was much displeased. The Commissioners sincerely hope he may not have cause to regret the lenient course he now takes for so gross a breach of discipline, and trust that the dismissals which resulted from the sad occurrence of the past week will prove a lesson which should be taken to heart by every constable in the service."—*The Times*.

## THE RACE FOR THE ST. LEGER.

MANY a scene of excitement as the Doncaster Town Moor has witnessed since the St. Leger was first run there, it is doubtful whether the vast masses of men who assemble year after year to see that race were ever more deeply moved than they were on Wednesday afternoon, when the familiar colours of Lord Falmouth were seen in advance of the field. Not that there have not been, in the history of the St. Leger, surprises greater than that of which Dutch Owen was the heroine; and just twenty-one years ago Caller Ou, who also cut down the winners of the Derby and the Oaks, started at more than double the odds laid against Dutch Oven; Hawthornden, who in 1870 beat Lord Falmouth' Derby winner Kingcraft, was also an outsider, since which time the St. Leger has resulted more or less closely in accordance with general expectation. But neither Caller Ou nor Hawthornden enjoyed the celebrity which attached to Dutch Oven as a two-year-old, and since then she has had such a chequered career that her name has been constantly before the public. Her appearance, therefore, in the very pick of condition on Wednesday was very welcome to the Yorkshire people; and they cheered her owner, his mare, his trainer, and his jockey with equal vehemence when she won his third St. Leger.

The interest evoked by the St. Leger, limited as the race appeared to two animals, showed no signs of abatement on Wednesday morning; for the long lines of excursion trains from all the northern and midland counties were all filled; one of these trains on the Midland coming all the way from Carlisle, leaving the border city at six in the morning and not being due back until past midnight. A fresh addition has been made to the Doncaster traffic this year: as the new line of the Great Eastern Company through Spalding, Sleaford, and Lincoln, brings the whole of the eastern counties into more direct communication with north, and will shorten the journey between Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and the counties north of the Trent very considerably. The arrangements of the different companies which run into Doncaster are so good that the vast amount of traffic is disposed of with very little delay; though the work is much easier when the weather is fine, as it was on this occasion, than when heavy rain causes the excursionists to linger in the shelter of the station before going out into the streets or on to the race-course. Better weather than that associated with the St. Leger of 1882 could not possibly be desired; and it is no wonder if in these circumstances the attendance was very large, though there were not quite so many private specials as usual, owing to two or three of the families who usually entertain large parties being either in mourning or away from home. There was no solution of continuity, however in the long serried lines of spectators who crowded the stands and surged against the rails on the other side of the course; and the earnestness with which the miners and the factory-hands who make up the great bulk of the attendance watch the preliminaries of the great race and follow its various phases is very impressive. They had abundant opportunities for exercising their critical faculties on Wednesday; for notwithstanding the high favour in which Geheimniss and Shotover were held, there were fourteen runners in all; the twelve others being Lord Falmouth's Dutch Oven (F. Archer), Lord Bradford's Quicklime (C. Wood) and Battlefield (J. Snowden), the Duke of Hamilton's Fenelon (J. Watts) and Actress (E. Martin), Lord Lascelle's Baliol Woodburn), Mr. Craven's Laureate (J. Goater), Mr. Radmall's Marden) R. Wyatt), Mr. Lorillard's Sachem (F. Webb), Mr. Keene's Romeo (T. Cannon), Mr. Gerard's Sweetbread (G. Fordham), and Mr. Jardine's colt by Brown Bread—Hygeia (J. Osborne). The two favourites, who were so unexpectedly deprived of their jockeys, Cannon and Archer, were ridden by C. Loates and Rossiter; but the loss of Cannon did not make Geheimniss ayn the worse favourite, and if Shotover went back in the betting it was because a rumour got abroad that she had been suffering from cracked heels. Lord Bradford's Quicklime had been treated for curb, and this will account for his receding so much in the betting; and of the others only the American colt Sachem and the French-bred Fenelon were backed in anything like earnest. Dutch Oven, in spite of her being Archer's mount, did not advance in the betting, the recollection of her very bad performances at Goodwood and York telling against her. She looked, however, very well in herself; and her long sweeping strides so pleased some of those who watched her in her preliminary canter that they backed her at the last moment. Little delay occurred at the post, though Dutch, Oven, and Romeo were inclined to be fratious; and Lord Falmouth's filly at once took the lead when the flag fell. She was, however, soon pulled back; and her stable-companion, Baliol, who is a half-brother to Doncaster and who won the Great Yorkshire Handicap on Tuesday, made the running, together with Actress, who has had been started to force the pace for Fenelon. These two retained the lead until the final turn was reached, where Geheimniss took it up and appeared to have the race so well in hand that odds of 5 and even 10 to 1 were offered upon her. But Archer brought up Dutch Oven at the half-distance, and Lord Falmouth's filly seemed fairly to outstay Geheimniss, and woe easily by a length and a half. Shotover, four lengths off, was third, her position showing that she is, as reported, the inferior of Geheimniss; while Sachem, third in the Derby, was fourth. Quicklime, who separated him and Shotover at Epsom, was only sixth; but as he had been interrupted in his work it cannot be said that previous running was contradicted, expect as concerns the winners. Sweetbread finished fifth, while the rear was brought up by the two animals which had made the runnnig—Fenelon and Laureate. With regard to Dutch Oven, it is difficult to offer any explanation of her recent running, though, as a two-year-old she war so good a performer that success in the St. Leger might well have been predicted for her. She has since declined almost to the rank of a selling-plater. Overtaken by a severe illness in the spring, she had only partially recovered from it when she ran in the Derby, so that her defeat Epsom would have gone for little if she had not run since. But at Goodwood she was unable to beat two such animals as Comte Alfred and Battlefield; while at York, after defeating Actress in the Yorkshire Oaks, she was beaten by Peppermint and Nellie for the Great Yorkshire Stakes. Peppermint was not entered at Doncaster, and Nellie was not deemed worth running, though the owner of the latter must now regret not having done so. The starling change in her running cannot, in fact, be accounted for, and will for years to come be referred to an illustration of the uncertainty of the turf. Dutch Oven, who is a daughter of Dutch Skater and Cantiniere—and who is not, whatever may have been said to the contrary, affected in her wind—was bred by Lord Falmouth, for whom she won close on £10,000 in stakes as a two-year-old; and she has many engagements still standing to her name at Newmarket this autumn—*St. James's Gazette*.

## THE ANGLO-AMERICAN RIFLE MATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

THE International Rifle Match began to-day at Creedmoor. The weather was fine and the wind not unfavourable. The total scores up to the present are:—

TWO HUNDRED YARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| British | 340 |
| Americans | 331 |

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| British | 378 |
| Americans | 369 |

SIX HUNDRED YARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| British | 344 |
| Americans | 343 |

## ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 2 Dryad, H. M.'s ss. Johnson, from Muscat.
Aug. 23 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Berberah.
8 Hypatia, ss, Malloney, from Cardiff.
11 Benarty, ss, Le Boutillier, from Cardiff.
16 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
18 Chyebassa, ss, Morris, from London.
18 Scotsman, ss, Wallace, from Kurrachee.
18 Navarino, ss, Ker, from London.
19 Clan Alpine, ss, Souter, from Kurrachee.
19 Jeranos, ss, Cooper, from Ras Rowaya.
19 Revenna, ss, Stewart, from Bombay.
20 Regent, ss, Douglas, from Kurrachee.
20 Adria, ss, Raffin, from Bombay.
20 Huntington, ss, Peters, from Cardiff.
20 Professor, ss, Wallace, from Calcutta.
20 Italia, ss, Allen, from Bombay.
20 Governor, ss, Valient, from Calcutta.
20 Egbert, H. T., ss, Blacklock, from Bombay.
21 Wm. Dickinson, ss, Wardlow, from Java.
21 Malwa, ss, Aitkinson, from Venice.
21 Siam, ss, Ashdown, from London.
21 Notting Hill, H. T., ss, Hyde, from Natal.
22 Nioji Novgorod, ss, Stranskey, from Odessa.
23 Catania, ss, Petersen, from Java.
23 Clan Mc. Donald, ss, Baines, from Suez.
23 Naples, H. T., ss, Willis, from Suez.
23 Lancaster, ss, Steeves, from Newcastle.
23 Kerbela, H. T., Wilson, from Suez.
24 Bengal, ss, Roy, from Bombay.
25 Wheatfield, ss, Knudsen, from Java.
25 Gulf of Panama, Thomson, from Simonseki.
25 Petriana, ss, Lester, from Java.

DEPARTURES.

19 Hypatia, ss, Malloney, to Kurrachee.
19 Navarino, ss, Ker, to Calcutta.
19 Jeranos, ss, Cooper, to Calcutta.
19 Ravenna, ss, Stewart, to London.
20 Scotsman, ss, Wallace, to London.
20 Regent, ss, Douglal, to Marsrilles.
21 Benarty, ss, Le Boutillier, to Galle.
21 Chyebassa, ss, Morris, to Brisbane.
21 Adria, ss, Raffin, to Jeddah.
21 Professor, ss, Wallace, to Liverpool.
21 Italia, ss, Allen, to Liverpool.
21 Governor, ss, Valient, to Marseilles.
21 Egbert, H. T., Blacklock, to Bombay.
21 Wm. Dickinson, ss, Wardlow, to Port Said F. O.
21 Malwa, ss, Aitkinson, to Bombay.
21 Siam, ss, Ashdown, to Calcutta.
22 Clan Alpine, ss, Souter, to Jeddah.
22 Notting Hill, H. T., ss, Hyde, to Bombay.
23 Operculum, ss, Thomyson, to Hodeida.
23 Catania, ss, Petersen, to Malta F. O.
24 Naples, H. T., ss, Willis, to Bombay.
24 Kerbela, H. T. Wilson, to Bombay.
25 Clan Mc. Donald, ss, Baines, to Madras.
25 Wheatfield, ss, Knudsen, to Port Said F. O.
25 Gulf of Panamna, ss, Thomson, to Port Said F. O.
25 Petriana, ss, Lester, to Marseilles.
26 Bengal, ss, Roy, to Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Huntington, ss, Peters, from Cardiff.
Nioji Novgorod, ss, Stranskey, from Odessa.
Lancaster, ss, Steeves, from Newcastle.

## HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardasir Hormarji, deceased—
Chak and W.—Hormarji Ardasir Hormarji and another vs. Hormusji Ardasir Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.—Cleveland, L. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Judgment.

218-82—Payne and G.—S. G. Sigg-Sulzer vs Nursey Natha—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.
413-80—Smith and F. Jewraj Hurjewan vs Nurrotumdas Jairam and others—Tyebjee and D., Hore C. and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

297-82—Muljee and B.—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff vs Moolajee Hussonbhoy Zakoodin bin Syedna, &c.—Tyebjee and D.—Part heard.
123-81—Tobin and E. Reynolds and another vs Dewjee Cutchra and others—Ardesir and H.
262-82—Shapurjee and T.—Vulubdas Waljee vs Bai Jussoda and others.—Muljee and B.; M. M. Munshi, ; and T. and D.
439-81—Skipsey and W.—Javervahoo vs L. A. Watkins and others.—T. and D.
41-82—M. H. Khan (for paupers).—Fatmabai and another vs Ratanjee Naikin.—Shamrao P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

500-81—M. H. Khan.—Bhimabai vs Janibai and others.—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard
142-81—Tyabjee and D.—Ebrahimjee Boodenjee vs Pestonjee Bezonjee Sudaradalutwala,
132-81—Tyabjee and D.—Bai Fatmabai vs Omer Sulleman and another.—Khunderao M.
111-81—In person.—Shaik Amir bin Shaik Dawood vs Ghachee Mahomed Mitha and another.—Khunderao M.; and Tyabjee and D.
109-79—Mulji and B.—Shapurji Rustomji Mistry vs. Dadabhoy Bezonji and others.—A and H.; and B and B.
28-81—M. H. Khan.—Dinshaw. Ardasir Davur vs Major C. H. Strutt.—Cleveland.—L and N.
385-81—Mulji and B.—Kesserdas Madhowji vs Nurrotumdas Hurridas and others. Here.—C. and B.—In person.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd October, 1882.

*Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·762 |
| Temperature of the Air | 79·8 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·1 |
| Dew Point | 74·8 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·819 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 6·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.).. | 83·7 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.) | 75·4 |
| General Direction of Wind* | SW, SSW, S, SSE, S, SSW, SW, SSW, SSE. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 295 |
| Fall of Rain* | 0·25 |
| Total fall during month | 0·35 |
| " " year | 68·43 |
| Additional fall up to 10½ a. m. of 4th | 0·77 |

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, 'for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers.' It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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CAT'S-EYES,
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EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
PEARLS.

NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as formerly carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL and EMANUEL BROS., of Bevis Marks.

Mr. STREETER'S Collection of Rough and Cut Stones always on view.

FINE GEMS PURCHASED FOR CASH.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 30.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. G. H. P. Evans of his office of Addl. Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. Turner is permitted to resign H. M.'s B. C. S. from 3rd July.

In consequence of the return to duty of Mr. E. H. Man, 3rd Assist. Supdt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, the following alterations of rank are made, from 15th Sept.:—

Mr. E. H. Man, 3rd Assist. Supdt., to officiate as 1st Assist. Supdt.
Mr. F. A. deRoepstorff, Offg. 1st Assist. Supdt., to officiate as 2nd Assist. Supdt.
Mr. F. E. Tuson, Offg. 2nd Assist. Supdt., to officiate as 3rd Assist. Supdt.
Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, Offg. 3rd Assist. Supdt., to officiate as Extra Assist. Supdt. 1st Class.
Mr. M. V. Portman, Offg. Extra Assist. Supdt., 1st Class, to officiate as Extra Assist. Supdt., 2nd Class.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Maj. R. V. Riddell, R.E., Depy. Supdt., Survey Dept., are placed at the disposal of the Dept. of Finance and Commerce from 12th Oct. or from the subsequent date on which his services may be required.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned Officers admitted to the B.S.C., from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. Hugh Rose, Cheshire Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 2nd Goorkha Regt., now Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regt., 3rd March.

Garrison Instruction Staff in India.—Capt. H. D. Hutchinson, B.S.C., Wing Officer, 40th N.I., to be Garrison Instr., vice Capt. G. Poignand, resigned. Dated 14th Sept.

Calcutta V. R. Corps.—Corpl. D. J. Paterson, to be Lieut., vice Lieut. J. Stevenson, resigned.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col). C. V. Conway-Gordon, B.S.C., Commdr., 2nd Infy., Hyderabad Contingent (p. a.) for 1 year and 30 days.
Maj. C. T. P. Luxmore, Mad S.C., Mily. Acc., 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, Examr. of Ordance Accounts, Mad., (m. c.) for 1 year.

The following promotions are made subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Major—Capt. (Bt. Maj.) Hony. Paterson,—23rd Sept.
Brevet.—To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Col. H. H. C. G. Warrington, Madras Infy., Lieut.-Col. A. J. Howes, Madras Infy., and Lieut.-Col. J. G. Cloete, Madras Infy.,—1st July 1881; Lieut.-Col. F. Beeching, Madras Infy.,—6th July; Lieut.-Col. A. R. D. Mackenzie, B. C.,—23rd July 1882. Lieut.-Col. John Roberts, B.S.C.,—27th Sept. 1882.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Maj. A. W. Capel, B. C., in succession to Maj.Gen. E. F. Burton, Mad. S. C., who has become supernumerary on the effective list. Dated 20th July.

The name of Col. A. B. Johnson, C. B., B. S. C., is placed on the list of Maj-Genls on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of Mag-Genl E. F. Burton, Mad. S. C., having become supernumerary on the effective list from 29th June.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Davis, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, Railway Branch, is, on return from furlough, posted to Bengal for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr. E. H. Johns, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, and Asst. Examr, 1st Grade, temporary rank, is permanently transferred to the Accounts Branch with rank of Assist Examr, 1st Grade. Mr. Johns is promoted to Depy. Examr., 2nd Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. A. Penny, Exec. Engr., 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is, on return from furlough, appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Rewah Coal-field Railway Survey, and placed under the orders of the Director Genl. of Railways.

In supersessions of previous orders the status of the following officers is special in their respective classes:—

Col. S. T. Trevor, R. E., Chief Engr, Class III.
Lieut-Col. R. C. B. Pemberton, RE., Chief Engr, Class III.
Lieut.-Col. R. Home, R. E., Chief Engr, Class III
Mr. R. H. Bund, Supdg. Engr., Class III.
Mr. T. H. Wiekes, Supdg Engr, Class III.

The following officers are promoted permanently in their respective classes from the dates on which they received promotion sub pro tem:—

Lieut.-Col. C. C. S. Moncrieff, C.S.I., R.E., Supdg. Engr. Class I.
Col. C. S. Thomason, R. E., Supltg. Engr., Class I.
Mr. A. Crogeen, Supdtg. Engr., Class II.

The following reversions in the classes of Supdtg. Engrs. are ordered from the dates specified:—

From 3rd Sept.—Lieut.-Col. W. B. Holmes, R.E. from Supdtg. Engr., Class II., sub-protem. Mr. W. D. Brockman, Supdtg Engr, Class II, temporary rank, to Supdtg. Engr., Class III., temporary rank.

From 11th Sept.—Maj. H. Mc. V. Crichton, R.E., Offg. Supdtg. Engr., Class II., to Supdtg. Engr.. Class III., temporary rank.

Maj. H. Y. Murray, Exec. Engr., 1st Grade, Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as Supdtg Engr and Secy. to the Agent to the Gover.-Genl., in the P. W. D. during the absence of Liut.-Col. J. P. Steel, R.E., on privilege leave.

Mr. J. W. Ford